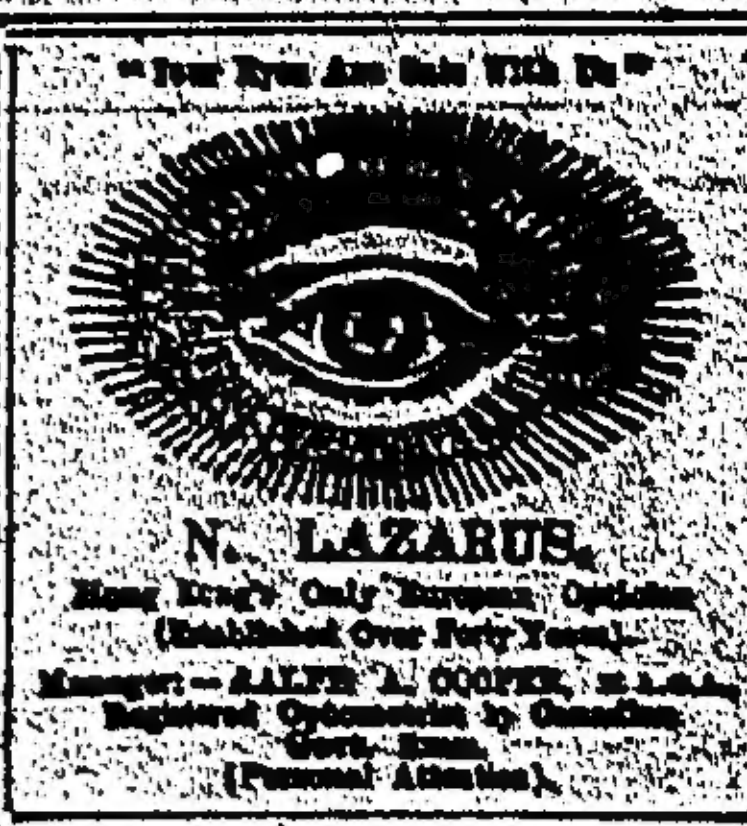


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No Morning Sailing to Macao—19th and 20th FEBRUARY.

No Afternoon Sailing from Macao—19th and 20th FEBRUARY.

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FROM HONG KONG: SUNDAY, 24th FEBRUARY. 9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" FROM MACAO: 4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"

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GERMANY'S LINE OF FOREIGN POLICY, 1888-1914.

BY EX-KAISER WILHELM II.

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Although the world Press has made hundreds of attempts in the past ten years to elicit from the former Emperor a personal statement regarding the fateful events leading up to the War, Wilhelm has until now remained silent. It is the first time he has granted a statement to the Press since the famous interview he gave to the London Daily Telegraph in 1906.

This statement is an outline of his case. Whether one agrees with it or not, it is an interesting and historic document.

The foreign policy programme of my reign remained unchanged throughout. The general outline of this programme was contained in my first speech from the Throne in the year 1888: "In foreign policy I am determined to maintain peace with all nations, in so far as it lies in my power. My love for the German army and my position in relation to it will never lead me into the temptation of encroaching upon the benefits of peace to the country's detriment, unless war becomes a necessity imposed upon us by an attack on Germany or her allies. Our army shall ensure peace for us, and if peace be broken, shall enable us to re-establish peace with honour. That, with God's help, we shall be able to accomplish through the strength it has acquired from the latest armaments Bill passed unanimously by you. To employ this power for offensive war is far from my heart. Germany has need neither of new glory nor of conquests since she has finally won for herself the right to exist as a united and independent nation."

Kaiser Keeps the Peace.

My reign remained faithful to these principles for 26 years; and I was able to continue the peace policy of my grandfather and of my father, thereby presenting Europe, from the year 1871, with no less than 43 years of peace. Never before has Europe enjoyed so long a period undisturbed by warlike events. The armament with which we—lying in the heart of the continent, without the protection of natural frontiers—were obliged to provide ourselves, never surpassed the essential. The war strength in the summer of 1914 amounted to 2,147,000 men for Germany, 1,400,000 for Austria-Hungary, altogether, therefore, 3,547,000 men. The German General Staff no longer reckoned on the allied help of Italy. Against this, the war strength of our prospective adversaries ran to 5,379,000 men in all, viz.: Russia 2,712,000, France 2,150,000, England 1,320,000, Serbia 235,000, Belgium 100,000. So that there were 3,547,000 men on our side, and 5,379,000 men of the side of the allies. At sea, there were fleets of 3,234,000 tonnage for the allies, as against 1,238,000 tonnage for the central powers. The peace strength of the fighting forces in France amounted to 3 per cent. of the population, in Germany to 1.17 per cent. and in Austria-Hungary to .84 per cent. France enrolled 78 to 82 per cent. of her conscripts, Germany (until 1913) only 50 to 52 per cent.; France gave 24.50 marks yearly per head of population for military requirements, Germany only 16.38 marks. These figures

should sufficiently prove that there can be no just accusation of militarism on the part of Germany.

Opportunities for Making War.

The German Government, moreover, never allowed itself to be misled into taking advantage of opportunities, offering the most favourable prospects, of making war against France or Russia. Neither in 1890, when France had to accept at the hands of England the humiliation of Fashoda, nor in 1899-1902, when England, during the Boer War, must have left France to shift for herself, nor in 1903, during the first Morocco crisis, when Russia was bleeding in the Far East and in the throes of revolution. She did not take advantage of the Bosnian crisis in 1908-09, when Russia had not yet recovered, and the Balkan States had not yet grown strong, and France had not yet thought of dancing attendance on her Russian ally to meet the claims of Serbia; nor of the second Morocco crisis of 1911, nor of the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, when the military position was very much more favourable for the Central Powers than in 1914. Germany consistently conducted a policy of peace according to plan.

Aggressive Allies.

German policy, correspondingly, harboured no ambitions attainable by war alone. That it was otherwise with the Allies is to-day proved by the publication of secret pre-war resolutions, secret agreements, and private correspondence of the statesmen involved in the world war; and, not least, by the manner in which the so-called "peace treaties" were concluded. Above all, the publication of certain papers from the Russian archives has given documentary evidence of the aggressive imperialistic character of the aims of the Allies. Through them we also know of the fact that, as early as 1913, negotiations were afoot at Petersburg between Russian and French statesmen aimed at the dividing of the skin of the German bear. You will seek in vain for documents which testify to Germany's war aims in the same manner.

No Offensive Alliances.

Germany never formed any alliances bearing the stamp of an offensive policy. Bismarck's carefully planned and thought-out system of alliances aimed, as historical research reveals more and more, at the maintenance of peace. My reign progressed along this line laid down. If the agreement arrived at between the Tsar and myself at Björke in 1905 had become

a reality, the dual alliance between France and Russia, and the triple alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy would have been cemented into one continental alliance which, as the foundation of a true League of Nations, would have meant a sure pledge of enduring peace. The Allies, however, at this time succeeded in forging round the Central Powers an iron ring of military and naval conventions, which were defensive alliances only on paper. Germany, on the other hand, was not bound by a military-convention even with her one reliable ally Austria-Hungary.

Kaiser's Efforts for Peace in 1914.

The German Government to the last followed the same principles of peace in the crisis of July, 1914. All our efforts—among which I may mention my proposal of a "Halt in Belgrade," my personal appeal to the Tsar and the King of England, as well as my warning representations to the Emperor of Austria—were made vain: by the general mobilisation of Russia, which on the evening of July 30th, put 111 divisions in the field. Austria only ordered her general mobilisation 18 hours after Russia, and in Germany, at almost the same hour—about 19 hours after the Russian mobilisation—the state of imminent war danger—was there. For, the complete mobilisation—was first ordered in consequence of the announcement of the Russian mobilisation. Since, through the military treaty between France and Russia, world war, after the Russian general mobilisation, became inevitable, everything else followed automatically. This decision for war had irrevocably been taken by the Entente.

Germany Not Responsible.

In Versailles the accusation was made that Germany had for decades systematically been preparing the world war, and had seized the opportunity in 1914 to loose her thunderbolts. With great satisfaction I can to-day establish the fact that this assertion is losing more and more of its supporters. The documents which have been published meanwhile have proved to the world—in so far as it is willing to recognize the truth—that this statement that Germany was responsible for the war does not bear examination. More and more, historians recoil from the ignominious premise which attached the blame to the German people, as a basis for dictating terms of peace. The more light is shed upon the past, the more will this assumption be exposed for what, in truth, it is:—The great lie of Versailles!

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(February 21st.)

Horticultural Society: Annual
Flower Show, Volunteer Headquarters,
2 to 6.30 p.m.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI. v.
Beaconsfield, King's Park, 5 p.m.
Piano and Song Recital, Mr. and
Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, Helena
May Institute, 5.30 p.m.
Y.M.O.A. Kowloon, annual gen-
eral meeting, 6.30 p.m.
Tennis: Open Singles: R. F.
Jones v. J. Barrow, E. Raitton v.
Cheng Chi Wing. Open Doubles:
J. A. Cassumbhoy and I. M. Razack
v. K. T. San and T. W. Chong, T.
Honda and T. Akiyama v. Luk
Ding Cheung and Luk Kang
Cheung.
Whitfield Barracks, Boxing
Tournament.
Queen's Theatre: "Love."
World Theatre: "Les Miserables."
Star Theatre: "Spring Fever."
Banvard Musical Co., Star
Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Harrison's Circus Praya East,
9.15 p.m.
H.K.A.D.C.: "On Approval,"
Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner, Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe
via Siberia (Express of Russia).
Outward: Europe via Victoria,
B.C. (Lxion), 10.30 a.m.

Friday.

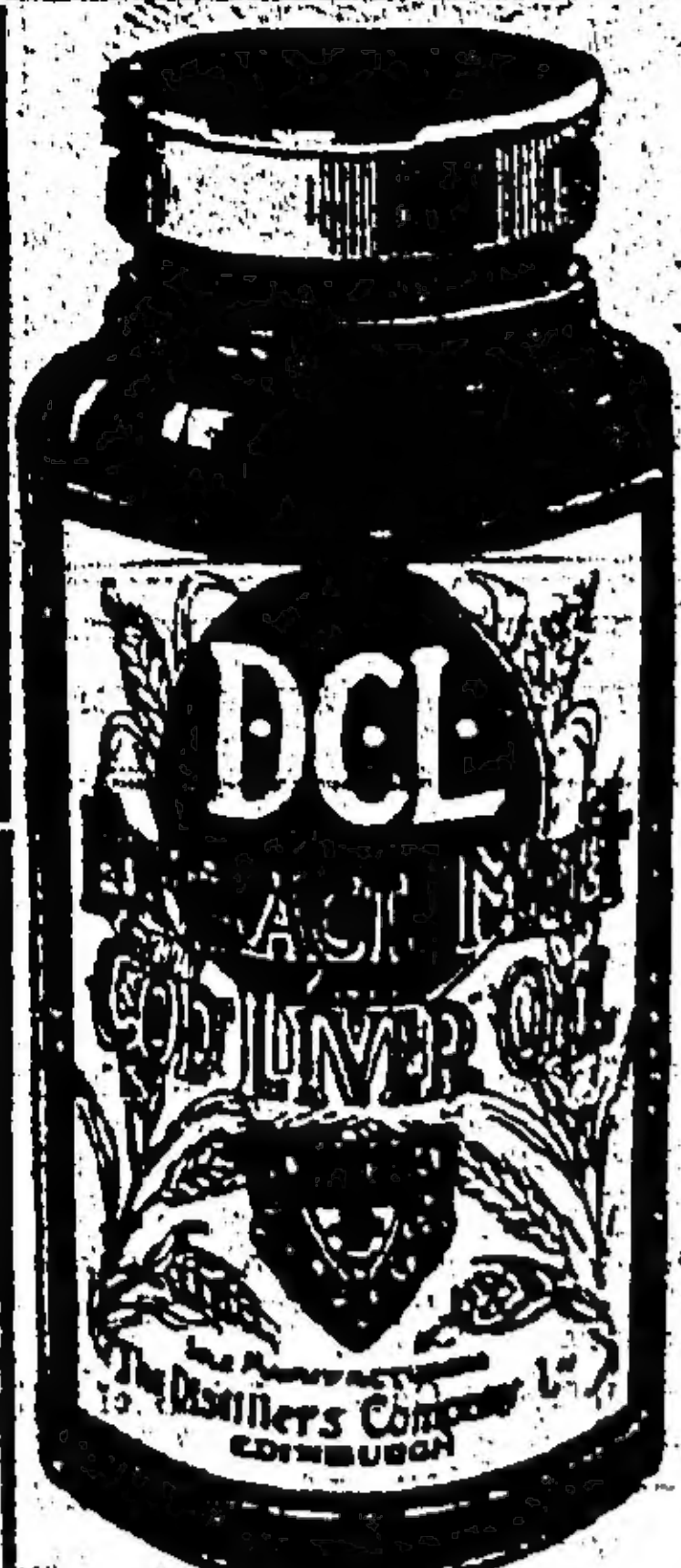
(February 22nd.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
H.K. Telephone Co., 4th ordinary
yearly meeting, Exchange Building,
noon.
Land Auction: Kowloon Inland
Lot No. 1185 (Portland Street), de
Souza's 3 p.m.
G.O.C. Inspects H.K.V.D.C.,
Murray Parade ground, 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Love."
World Theatre: "Lights of Old
Broadway."
Star Theatre: "Sunrise."
Banvard Musical Co., Star
Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Harrison's Circus Praya East,
9.15 p.m.
H.K.A.D.C.: "On Approval,"
Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King
Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dance: St. Francis Hotel,
8 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe
via Negapatam (Tatma).

Saturday.

(February 23rd.)

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation, ordinary yearly
meeting, City Hall, noon.
H.K. & Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, Extraordinary meeting,
City Hall, 12.45 p.m.
Cricket:—First Division: Royal
Navy v. H.K.C.C. Second Division:
Royal Navy v. H.K.C.C.,
University v. R.A.S.C., I.R.C., v.
Beaconsfield (F).
Queen's Theatre: "Love."
World Theatre: "Lights of Old
Broadway."
Star Theatre: "Sunrise."
Banvard Co., Star Theatre, 9.15
p.m.
H.K.A.D.C.: "On Approval,"
Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Harrison's Circus Praya East,
9.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner, Dances: King Edward
Hotel and Lane, Crawford's
Restaurant, 8 p.m.; Peninsula
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via: Marseilles (Suva
Mara), 8.30 a.m.; Europe via
Siberia (Yingchow), 8 p.m.



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WOMAN CURED AFTER 25 YEARS' SUFFERING BY POO ON CHINESE HERBS. FIVE IN ONE FAMILY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. F. Meinhardt, who resided at 15, H. Street, Modesto, Cal., U.S.A., says:—For 25 long years I suffered with severe pains in my left side that at times confined me to bed for days. I was unable to do my work or move about. Along with these came dropsy and stomach trouble. I was unable to eat very much without causing gas, pain and distress. Words cannot express my suffering during these years. My husband spent thousands of dollars seeking relief for me. I have been to scores of doctors, many of whom were rated as specialists of high standing, but none was able to tell me what was the trouble and relieve me. Almost every time I went to a doctor I was advised to have my side operated upon or a change of climate for my dropsy and stomach trouble. Fortunately I was not operated upon but my family and I have spent years seeking a climate or medicine that would help me. We left our home at Kansas and travelled to Alabama, Oregon and California and there consulted many specialists of these States but without avail. I have never gotten any better during these years of travelling and doctoring, but became worse and more discouraged as everything failed. Thinking a dry climate would help, we decided to try San Joaquin Valley and came to Modesto to reside. It was here after a time that I heard of the great benefit of the Poo On Chinese Herbs and the great cures accredited to them. At first I was sceptical and doubtful and thought that they were another panacea. But I decided to go, thinking in my distress, that there was a possible chance left. At the time I went I weighed 125 pounds and to-day I weigh 175 pounds. I must say that the result of taking Poo On Chinese Herbs must have been miraculous to me. After taking the Herbs I was first entirely cured of dropsy and stomach trouble and, after more treatment, the pain in my side left and has never returned. I have never felt better all my life than I do to-day and I own nothing but thanks and gratitude towards Poo On Chinese Herbs and Yee Poo Lun, the Herbalist.

After years of suffering and after the enormous expense of travelling and the endless expense of bills, there is nothing that I can do but speak good for the Poo On Chinese Herbs and heartily recommend them.

Four other members of my family have also been cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, which causes me to endorse them more strongly. My husband was suffering from a sore on his lip that was painful and troublesome, and as he was a heavy smoker we believed that it was turning to smoking cancer. It was consumed the herb and he was given some remedies and he was entirely cured and the sore has gone.

My boy Edward, aged 17, was troubled with a pain in his side which caused collapse when he did hard work. We had to see that he was exempted from High School exercises because the pain caused him to drop out. The doctor said that he had appendicitis and that it would be necessary to operate if he expected to be well again. We decided to try Poo On Chinese Herbs and after a few treatments the boy became well and is now able to do all kinds of hard work without any more pain.

Another of my boys, Fred, aged 21, had suffered many years with catarrh and became worse as time went on. He tried many treatments and remedies without result but we can say that after taking some Poo On Chinese Herbs he was completely cured and has never been troubled since.

My daughter Blanch, a few years ago, fell and hurt her side very severely and since that time she was troubled with pain in her side and was unable to find anyone or anything that would help her. The poor girl suffered so much that she had to quit work. A few treatments with the Poo On Chinese Herbs and the girl has been feeling normal ever since.

My whole family cannot express in words its gratitude towards Poo On Chinese Herbs. They have brought health and happiness into our home and have stopped the seemingly endless doctors' bills. We all heartily recommend Poo On Chinese Herbs and have sent many friends to the Herbalist and in every case they have been benefited by Poo On Chinese Herbs.

(During this interview regarding this story taken by a special representative of the newspaper, Mr. F. Meinhardt, Sr., was present and said: "We are glad to tell anyone what Poo On Chinese Herbs have done for my family.")

Thousands suffering from catarrh, bronchial and throat trouble, asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, fistula, heart and skin disease, eczema, scrofula, nervousness, insomnia, obesity, kidney and bladder trouble, diabetes, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyorrhea, epileptic fits, paralysis, tumours, ulcers, pimples, family trouble, dizziness, headache and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to health and happiness, without poisonous drugs, or the knife by the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

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Yee Poo Lun, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, Main Office: Modesto, Calif., U.S.A. Hong Kong Office: 30, Queen's Road Central, Office Hours: Daily: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 5 p.m. Evening Hours: 8.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. by special appointment only. European Lady in Attendance.

DIAMONDS LITTER THE EARTH.

WONDER FINDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ALL SEQUESTERED BY THE STATE.

THE FARMERS' RUIN!

[BY WILLIAM C. FOUL.]

Capetown, Feb. 15th (U.P.).—Into my office here in Capetown this week entered a man burnt the colour of mahogany by the fierce African sun. He was one of the "War Correspondents" just back from Namaqualand and he had come to tell me about the "battles of Alexander Bay" which was to have been fought at the beginning of the week—but was not.

Namaqualand, as I have previously related is one of those sun-scorched and arid wastes of Africa which would have been little more than a name on a map but for the discovery there, literally by the million, of diamonds finer than any ever previously known to the world.

I am told that to-day the Capetown banks are holding for the Government—in their strong rooms more than \$25,000,000 worth of these wonder stones. Every one of them belongs to the State.

The Song of the Digger.

Namaqualand has seen no rain for something like three years. Once prosperous farms are deserted, and in many cases in ruin. Farmers who before the great drought were in comfortable circumstances have sold their all to buy food for themselves and their family.

When diamonds were first discovered—and they were to be found on the surface literally littering the earth—these drought-stricken farmers saw a way out of their troubles and wealth beyond anything they had ever dreamed about. The Government intervened. The diggings were proclaimed State diggings, and a few of the farmers were offered work at 7/6d. per day. For many months now these unfortunate Namaqualanders have been labouring under a sense of injustice. They have looked at other alluvial diggings and have watched men scratch wealth out of the soil unhindered. They have felt that when wealth was discovered in their midst it was snatched away from them by a grasping Government.

Into Namaqualand, at the first hint of diamonds, flocked that miscellaneous collection of men who in Africa are always looking for a short cut to wealth and are not too particular about the way by which they reach it. The simple Namaqualanders were told that they had been robbed. The assertion of repeated was at last believed. Illicit diamond buying began and theft of valuable stones from the diggings increased.

More armed police were sent by the Government to end the illicit diamond buying. The Namaqualanders were told by their strange bellfollows that this was but another method of preventing them from enjoying what belonged to them.

Gradually they were persuaded that these agitators were right. They demanded from the Government £1 a day and three ended if they digged. Still more armed police were sent by the Government, war correspondents began to arrive, this desolate spot and the single telegraph line began to hum with hints of coming "battles."

Fortunately when the matter was put to the test the simple Dutchmen accepted wiser counsel and agreed to approach the Government constitutionally. There the matter rests at the moment but it would be, as a war correspondent friend assures me, unwise to underestimate the gravity of the situation that still exists.

Diamond Fever.

The whole country is suffering from diamond fever. Every tale of rich hauls serves but to irritate those whose hearts are heavy with disappointment. General Hertzog has announced the Government's refusal of the £1 a day demand and at the same time has issued a warning that law and order must prevail. Several hundred extra police remain while representatives of the men are in Capetown endeavouring to put their case before an elusive Minister.

The eyes of the Namaqualanders are turned towards those \$25,000,000 worth of stones in the Capetown strong-rooms and if the involvement of the agitators persists there is no doubt that the price of diamonds will rise.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

TO RELIEVE HOME UNEMPLOYMENT.

PARIS AS A LONDON SUBURB.

To-day, Channel Tunnel problem is still being discussed in London and Paris and has progressed to the point of being raised again in Parliament, while an enterprising department store, American owned, has placed a model of the proposed tunnel in one of its windows. It is considered quite possible that the present stage of the discussion may lead to some action, although years would be required for the completion of the immense project.

Construction of the tunnel is considered especially from the point of relieving unemployment in England. Thousands of men would be required for several years on the job, while orders for steel, machinery, cement, and other materials would be a boon for British industry. The Channel Tunnel Company is still intact, and meets periodically.

Sir Robert Perks, who has been associated with the tunnel idea since its inception, believes that the continued increase in traffic and the subsequent delay to channel shipping will eventually force the issue.

France in Favour.

"When the people demand the channel tunnel they will get it," he said. Sir Robert once obtained the sanction of the government of the day for the scheme, and arranged for a channel tunnel bill to be moved and seconded in the House of Commons, but the plan fell through at the vital moment.

France is said to be heartily in favour of the idea. Paris and London would be brought so close together that they would practically be parts of the same city. From London to Paris by tube or omnibus would make a trip between the two cities an everyday occurrence. It would also open up a new trade between England and the Mediterranean, and make London a continental capital, so far as accessibility is concerned.

Military and naval powers have so far effectively blocked the project, and the Imperial Defense Committee is apparently sticking firmly to the view that "strategic conditions" are not favourable to the scheme. Yet to Marshal Foch, is credited the statement that a channel tunnel might even have prevented the world war, and that a tunnel, in possession of the British and French, would have shortened the war at least two years.

knowing what may happen in the next few months if a second threat is made to rush the diggings.

New "Bootleg" Problem.

Europe has its bootleg problem, but it is diamonds not alcohol. Ever since this new Eldorado was discovered, Europe has been flooded with uncut stones. If anyone cared to take a chance he could buy a pocketful of uncut diamonds at bargain prices on almost any street corner in Montmartre, according to a United Press report. Most of the bootleg stones, however, merely pass through the hands of commission men in Paris on their way to Antwerp and Amsterdam where they cause a boom in the diamond-cutting industry.

The diamond buying organization, most of them in Holland or London, are as hard hit by the bootlegging as is the African Government which seeks to prevent the theft of the stones by the use of electric wire fences, machine-guns, and aeroplanes.

The Latest from the Diggings.

In the Namaqualand sands \$25,000,000 worth of diamonds are found monthly. One-tenth, at least, are stolen gems. Sometimes they are rushed across the border to ports, whence they travel to Europe in the pockets or around the belts of coal-trimmers, oilers, cabin boys and stowaways.

There is an organized traffic in gems, the carriers being paid for safe delivery at a continental port, generally Portugal. Then the stones are carried to Paris where there exists, outside the law, a sort of bootleg exchange which fixes prices and somewhat controls the market.

So far there has not been any reaction on prices, the great buying syndicates maintaining artificial prices by controlling shipments. But once the quantity of bootleg stones rises to a serious proportion it will undoubtedly sway prices at Antwerp.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

SOME CURIOUS STATISTICS.

NORTH IN A SORRY PLIGHT.

London, February 13th (U.P.).—How unemployment is striking at the very heart of British industry is vividly illustrated by statistics just published by the Ministry of Labour which show unemployment ranging up to 25 per cent. of the total of the insured workers in some counties and up to 57 per cent. in the case of one town Dockfield—which has a working population of 2,000 persons.

The statistics also show how the southern part of England is faring strikingly better than the north, bearing out the recent contention of economists that Great Britain is witnessing a shifting of prosperity from the "heavy industries" such as iron, steel and coal, to the "luxury industries" such as motors, artificial silks, radio equipment, phonographs etc., the manufacturers of which are practically all located in the southern part of the country.

London's Position.

The figures on which the analysis is made are based on the numbers of persons on the unemployed registers on December 17th, 1928, when the total unemployed was 1,971,000, and is not an unfavourable figure owing to the spurt in business just before Christmas. Taking the country as a whole, this figure represented 11.1 per cent. unemployed among Great Britain's total of 11,408,750 workers carrying insurance against unemployment.

Yet nearly one quarter of these workers live in areas where the unemployment rate is only 4 per cent. or under, and nearly another quarter live in areas where the unemployment amounts only to between five and ten per cent. It is thus obvious that there must be an extraordinary amount of unemployment in other areas to bring the average for the country as a whole up to 11.1 per cent.

Greater London with an insured working population of 2,081,000 has less than half as many unemployed as Lancashire with its 1,760,000 workers. There is a greater number of unemployed persons among the county of Durham's working population of 400,000 than there is in London proper's 1,758,000 workers. In Wales, where the problem is almost purely that of coal, the relative percentages are even worse. Glamorgan's 25 per cent. of unemployed is the highest county average in Great Britain. Out of a working population of 350,000, more than 50,000 are without employment to-day and have been without employment for months, and in some cases for years. Only one of the 35 centres of population in Glamorgan has less than ten per cent. unemployed; only five less than 15 per cent. The same is roughly true of Monmouthshire and Carmarthen, both great Welsh coal mining districts. In not one of the three counties is the unemployment rate less than 20 per cent.

Where Conditions Are Better.

As one goes to the mid-southern and southern counties however the situation becomes distinctly better. Nine counties have no more than 5 per cent. unemployed. Most of these are mainly agricultural. Buckinghamshire, for instance, with no large town has only 3.2 per cent. unemployed; but the county is further remarkable for the fact that its largest town, High Wycombe, with a 12,000 working population, has only 7 unemployed on its registers. Surrey, with 164,000 workers has only 3.4 per cent. unemployed, with Croydon, its largest industrial centre, having only 4 per cent. Even Greater London with more than 2,000,000 workers has an unemployment rate of only 5.5 per cent.

But as one turns northward the favourable statistics of southern areas are more than counter-balanced by unfavourable figures. Five counties have an unemployment rate of 20 per cent. or more; two, between 15 and 20 per cent.; eleven, between 12.5 and 15 per cent. and eight between 10 and 12.5 per cent.

What the solution of the problem is to be no one seems to know. The Government have a number of plans on foot for the transference of the unemployed to the more prosperous areas and to Great Britain's Dominions and Colonial possessions but so far they are only making moderate progress, and unemployment since December 17th has been increasing at a far greater rate than the government has been able to find new jobs for the previously unemployed.

Unemployment is the biggest problem confronting Great Britain to-day and is certain to have an important bearing on the General Election which will be held in June of this year.

FIGHT WITH PANTHER. INDIAN WRESTLERS' TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

The story of a terrific fight between four young village wrestlers, Maharrattas by caste, and a female panther comes from Purandhar, about 18 miles from Poona.

It appears that early one morning these four young men, who were training for a wrestling match, decided to take a stroll through the fields.

In passing, through the fields they saw a female panther, which appeared to have been pursuing her cub in a bush. The animal, without any warning, sprang on the nearest man, whom she bore to the ground and started mauling savagely.

Swung Clear.

The three other wrestlers, seeing this, without a moment's hesitation seized the animal round the middle and swung it round, but the panther in its efforts to free itself bit the hand of one of them to a pulp and clawed him about the arms till he fell unconscious.

The third man, by good luck, found an axe near by, with which he returned and struck the animal on the back, when it sprang on him and tore open his chest, knocking him over.

The fourth man then getting the axe split the animal's skull, but not before it had clawed him across the face.

Found Unconscious.

All the four men were found by some cultivators lying unconscious at the site of the struggle and were conveyed up Purandhar Hill to the military sanatorium, where they were promptly attended to by the assistant surgeon, Dr. J. S. Digue, who detained them in the hospital.

The young man who dragged the panther off its first victim, succumbed to his injuries. The other three are making progress in the hospital.

Out of gratitude for the attention paid to the wounded men, the villagers have since presented the panther's skin to Dr. Digue.

BEWARE, INFLUENZA!

GUARD YOUR THROAT AND BRONCHIALS WITH PEPS.

Influenza, colds, chills, and other chest and lung troubles are due to countless invisible disease germs. These, breathed through the nose and mouth, find lodgment in the throat and bronchial tubes and soon find out any "yes" spot, killing Peps tablets to destroy these bad germs, there is no telling what grave complications may develop.

Just as you breathe in the germs of colds and influenza, so you breathe in the soothing and germicidal Peps fumes. When stripped of its silver-preserving wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, a Peps tablet gives off potent medicinal essence which is carried with the breath through the respiratory system direct into the lungs. Soreness or irritation in the throat is soon ended by Peps. Inflammation is allayed and all the delicate membrane lining of the air-tubes is healed and strengthened. Peps clears the bronchials; they cut and loosen, choking phlegm and make the breathing easy. In this way a sudden cold or an influenza attack is ended once and for all.

Peps are acknowledged by medical men to be a powerful remedy and safeguard against coughs, colds, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, chest wheeziness, and children's and old-age coughs. Get a bottle of Peps to-day! Obtainable at all dispensaries and medicine dealers. Agents:—Messrs. A. B. Moulder & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 386, Hong Kong.

Mrs. J. McLennan Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"When baby was eight months old eczema broke out in wet, sore eruptions on the left side of her face. It quickly spread all over her face, so disfiguring her that I was almost ashamed to take her out. She could not sleep at night on account of the irritation. The trouble lasted three months."

"I tried different remedies but they had no effect. I was advised to try Cuticura. Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After seeing the results I purchased more, and in a short time baby's face was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. McLennan, 27, Wadell St., Glasgow, C. J. Scott, Jan. 19, 1922.

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THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

LADIES, LISTEN TO HISTORY.

[By ANTHONY LUDOVICI.]

The swan song of great civilisations has always been intoned by soprano voices. Indeed, the gradual crescendo of these voices in our midst, like the whistle of an engine outside a tunnel, should warn us that a period of turbulent and noisome darkness is at hand.

In Greece and Rome.

It was so in Greece, in Rome, and in France of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Up to the time when the foundations of Athenian greatness were laid, respectable Greek women were entirely domesticated.

They were allotted a separate part of the house. They had no social intercourse with men, and took no share in the public life of their husbands. They were not even allowed to go from one part of the house to the other without permission.

Unfortunately, however, there was another class of women, the hetairai, who were allowed much greater freedom, and who gradually exercised a very great influence on Athenian life, and these women grew in importance and in numbers as fast as the Athenian civilisation declined.

The fourth and third centuries B.C., which cover the period of decadence preceding and following the total eclipse of the Athenian power, represent the period of the zenith of these women. And there is no doubt that they inaugurated the Feminist movement of their day.

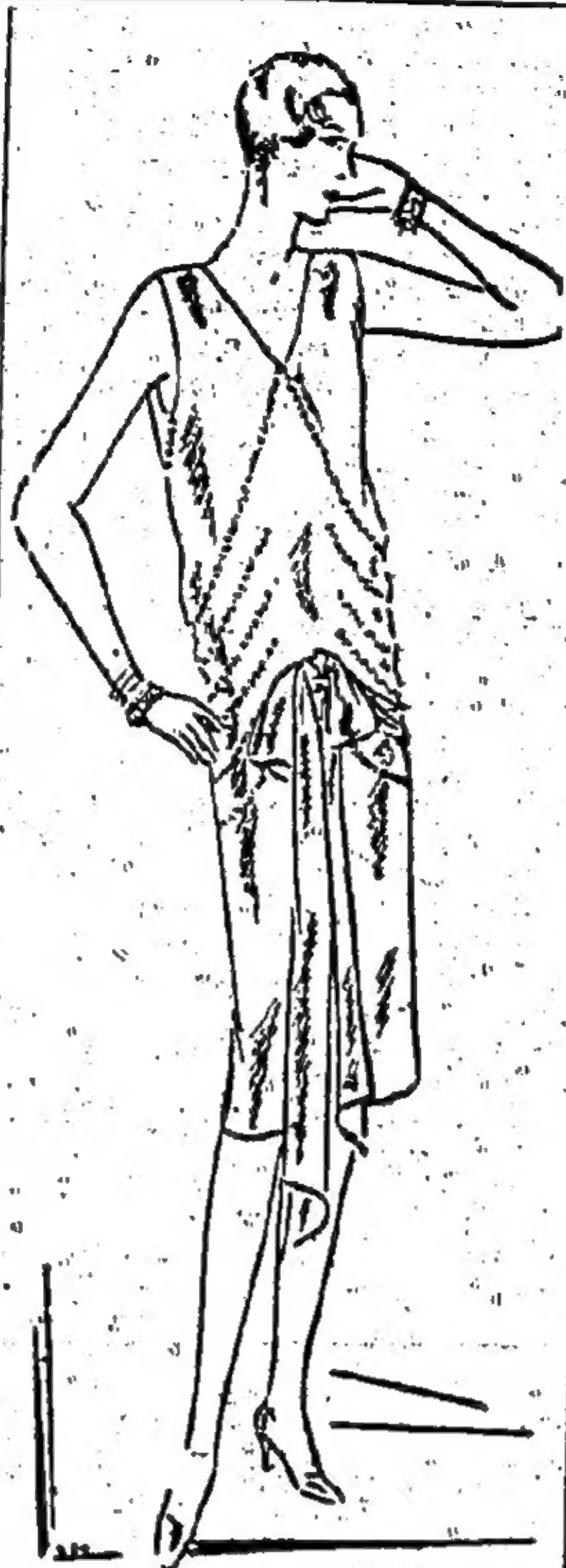
The Famous Aspasia.

Plato, Speusippus, Epicurus, Socrates, and Isocrates each had one or more of these feminine associates, while the most notorious of them—Aspasia, who ultimately swayed the mind of Pericles—was responsible, not only for the war with Samos, which almost led to a general war in European Greece, but also for the Peloponnesian war, which ruined Athens.

In Sparta the same thing occurred. At the end of Spartan greatness, when Agis made a noble and almost superhuman effort to restore healthy prosperity to the constitution, he was frustrated by the wealthy class, which was composed chiefly of women, and Leonidas and Amphares, who murdered him and seized the reins of power, were the instruments of a feminine plutocracy.

In Rome, though the picture is different, the course of events is similar. While Roman power was

being built up, integrity, industry, and simplicity were the prevailing virtues. Women were domesticated and content with dependence and the joys of the home.



A white satin frock trims its bodice with curving incrustations of rhinestones. A bow and ends of the satin create the uneven hemline.

"The Perogatives and the Authority of Husbands."

During the Punic wars, and afterwards, however, changes occurred. The old austerity declined, paternal authority was undermined, and the tutelage and dependence of women gradually disappeared.

In 193 B.C. women actually interfered in politics, and brought about the repeal of the Oppian Law, which had been passed to restrict their extravagance. In an attempt to prevent the repeal of this law, Cato said: "If, Romans, we had made it a rule to maintain the prerogatives and the authority of husbands, there would have been less trouble with the whole sex," and he added: "Our ancestors thought it not proper that women should perform any even private business without a director."

But a similar demonstration occurred soon afterwards, and it was not long before the emancipation of women became complete.

When Women Ruled an Empire.

This brought an increase of licence and extravagance in its train, and by the time the first Emperors appeared, feminism and social corruption were established in Rome.

Men like Verres, Mark Antony, and Augustus began to abound, all of them governed by their women-folk, and in A.D. 21 a distinguished old veteran like Cestius Severus raised his voice in vain against the influence of women in the army and in the higher administrative posts of the State.

In their extravagance alone, these women—who came to rule the destinies of their declining Empire—were entirely unlike the matrons whose virtues had helped to found it.

Mothers neglected their duties, feminine slaves reared their masters' sons and daughters; divorces increased, and feminine garments became outrageously indecent.

Manhood First Degenerates.

Meanwhile they acquired an even greater ascendancy over their effeminate men, until the whole structure of society crashed, only to be restored by barbarian blood.

A similar sequence of events occurred in the 150 years preceding the revolution in France. But it must not be supposed that, because the power and influence of women invariably accompany the disintegration of great societies, women are therefore the cause of this phenomenon.

The truth is that the manhood of the nation first degenerates, whereupon all institutions and traditions, including those of the family, marriage and proper relationship and sphere of the sexes, necessarily lose their definition.

These Children
Of Ours.WHAT IS YOUR CHILD'S
ATTITUDE TOWARD
AUTHORITY?

A child's attitude toward authority may differ all the way from a fixed determination to resist and to disobey on the one hand, to a slavish acceptance of authority and resulting loss of initiative, on the other.

The parent who strives always toward an ideal of complete and unquestioned obedience, and who is forceful and consistent enough to get it, is apt to rear the sort of child who distrusts a good teacher and delights a poor one, by always doing as he is told. This type of child waits always to find out what the person in authority requires and then complies unquestioningly. This attitude, if maintained, is sure to result in general incompetence and inefficiency. If we parents could only keep in mind the fact that in the long run it is self-directed activity that counts, not slavish compliance!

Consider also what happens on the other hand, when the attempt at bossing is unsuccessful. The result is very apt to be the "negative" type of child, the child who responds to any and every command with a desire to resist and disobey. When this child goes to school, the teacher like the parent, becomes an antagonist to be defied if possible. The child whose guiding response is resistance will not only be a difficult member of a school group, but he will have his attention constantly distracted from the task at hand by his habit of trying to get out of whatever he is asked to do.

The thoughtful parent regards obedience as a mere stepping stone to independent, self-directed activity, and knows how to secure the child's intelligent compliance with reasonable rules and regulations. The task of living thus becomes not a running battle between parent and child, but a co-operative enterprise for common ends.

The child whose home training has been of this type can adapt himself to reasonable school rules, and at the same time make his own contribution to school procedure. Rebellion on the part of such a child probably means that something is radically wrong with the school.



FOR THE SCHOOL-GIRL.

A wool crepe frock in navy blue with tiny white polka-dots, with a long-waisted bodice, and a double circular tiered skirt. The narrow belt, and applied neckband with loose hanging ends, are of plain blue wool crepe. Bright red, flat silk crepe is another interesting suggestion.

A EXHIBITION OF CLOAKS.

A curious exhibit has been inaugurated in Serville called Exposition of the Spanish cloak. In salons of the city-hall can be seen hundreds of classical "capas"; some of which finely embroidered were worn by wealthy Spaniards during the past centuries, others covered with coloured silk were used by famous bull-fighters, Chicuelo, Algabeo, Espartaco, and others.

Although the cape is becoming rapidly out of fashion in Spain, it remains one of the essential instruments for bull-fighters at home and abroad, the most precious things for a matador being his cape and his sword.



ARE YOU COLOUR-WISE?

In winter, when the necessity for brightness makes itself apparent, colour plays an important part in our lives not just crude colour, but the harmony of it, and the idea for women to choose their gowns to tone with their rooms is rapidly spreading.

A room of beige and soft browns would naturally call for a gaily hued frock, and in this case any colour would be suitable from glowing cerise to pale primrose yellow.

As to contrast, in a room of blue and orange only a gown of leaf green, earth brown, or black could be worn to advantage.

If the wallpaper of a room should be patterned choose one of its colourings for a dress, but be sure the material is a plain one. Cushions often prove a keynote for the choice of colour.

In a more stately room of, say, gold and black, rich stuffs with a depth of colour should be worn. A touch, perhaps, of exquisite embroidery, or at night an incrustation of gleaming jewels, would add distinction.

With rose and platinum, what prettier than delphinium blue in some diaphanous material such as chiffon or georgette! Shades of lilac too, would be charming.

If you are invited to a function at a house the interior of which is familiar to you and a new gown is necessary, consider not only the importance of the colours that suit you, but also the importance of blending, or correctly contrasting, with the surroundings.

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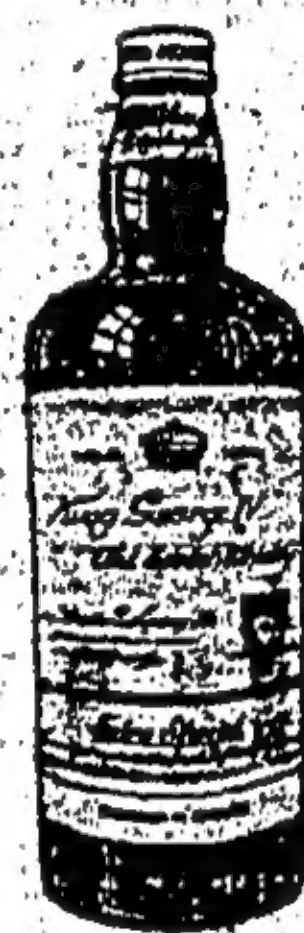


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1929 A "NORMAL" TRADE YEAR!

CHAIRMAN OF "CHINA PROVIDENT" ON THE OUTLOOK.

YESTERDAY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. C. A. da Rosa was in the chair at the 32nd ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd., held yesterday morning in the registered offices of the Company, Pedder Building.

Supporting the Chairman were: Sir Robert Ho Tung and Messrs. T. R. Wilson, N. V. A. Croucher, S. M. Churn, A. L. Alves (Directors) and D. L. King (Managing Secretary).

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. T. J. Bagram, the only question asked being the identity of the Fire Insurance Agency mentioned in the balance sheet. The Chairman replied that it was the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., of which their Company was a sub-agent.

Other Business.

Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. T. B. Wilson were re-elected directors on the proposal of Mr. M. O. Kitchell, seconded by Mr. L. F. Gutierrez, and Messrs. Linstead & Davis and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$1,250 each on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. C. Mancini.

Shareholders Present.

The following shareholders were present: Messrs. Lo Kai Hong, C. Mancini, T. J. Bagram, J. M. Figueiredo, L. F. Gutierrez, and O. Kitchell.

Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said:—

The affairs of the Company are still in the process of reorganisation, and it is perhaps desirable, therefore, to go through the principal items of the balance sheet and make some comments thereon.

Liquidation of Loans.

The attention of the Board during the year under review was directed, amongst other matters, to reduction of the loan indebtedness of the Company and to continuation of the policy of liquidating the loans made by the Company at every opportunity.

In carrying out this policy, loans on the collateral of shares were realised by the sale of the respective securities to the extent of \$225,095, and on property to the extent of \$40,000 resulting in an important surplus over the specific reserves provided which has been transferred to the general reserve account. Advantage was taken whenever market conditions permitted of a sale—whether of shares or of property—to liquidate the sums tied up in these loans, and the board consider the results as satisfactory as could be expected in the conditions prevailing last year, during which opportunities for advantageous sales were few.

The capital locked in loans, less the provision for loss in realisation, is the important figure approximating \$1 lakhs of dollars, in regard to which the policy of the Board is known to you. We are awaiting a favourable opportunity to realise it.

The agreement with the firm of our late General Managers, referred to at the last annual general meeting, has been fully complied with.

10,000 Shares Written Off.

Under "Investments," the book value of 10,000 shares in the Hong Kong and Territories Estate Ltd. has been written off to the general reserve account. The Company has gone into liquidation, and no return is expected of any part of the capital invested in it by this Company.

Sundry debtors in the sum of \$95,000 were outstanding on the date of the balance sheet; the amount is large, but is incidental to the business and coincides with the quarterly accounts rendered at the end of the year. A sum of about \$85,000 was collected in the first five weeks of this year, and the balance has since run off satisfactorily.

The other assets, gentlemen, do not call for any special explanation.

The Liabilities.

The Company's liabilities have not been neglected, for we have been able to reduce the same during the year 1928, although not quite so satisfactorily as in 1927, when the reduction was about \$433,000. All sums realised from loans have been applied towards our liabilities, and during the year under consideration, a lakh was paid off on mortgages on our property, and the overdraft with our bankers brought down by approximately \$245,000, the loan on the Company being thus relieved by \$440,000.

In addressing you last year, gentlemen, I mentioned a transfer from the general reserve account of over \$145,000 to certain special reserves, and shareholders will be glad to know that the anticipation of the

(Continued on next Column).

SHARK FISHING OFF NORTH BORNEO.

COMPANY FORMED AT SINGAPORE.

A company has been registered in Singapore which hopes to exploit shark fishing in British North Borneo and Labuan waters on a large scale.

An exclusive licence has been granted by the Government of British North Borneo for the export of shark hides from waters within 15 miles of Sandakan, Kudat and Tawau for a period of three years.

The proposal is to erect a fishing station at Kudat, and it is estimated that the cost of equipment, including shark nets, hooks, motor-boats, reduction machinery and construction of jetty and various premises would be \$35,000. The claim is made that a minimum haul of 80 to 90 tons of sharks, together with rays, turtles and various other kinds of fish may be expected. It is stated that over 1,000 tons of sharks a year are already being caught by native fishermen in these territories.

Experiments with special shark nets have proved a failure in Malayan and New Guinea waters, owing to strong tides and scarcity of sharks. Moreover, an Australian company operating in Carnarvon Bay, West Australia, closed down, though large numbers of sharks were caught. It is stated, however, that high labour costs were the main cause of the Australian failure.

The promoters of the Borneo scheme have made careful investigation of the waters in which they propose to operate and they are evidently satisfied that the conditions are favourable. There is no doubt as to the markets for their products, provided the catches are large enough to give an adequate return on the capital employed.

Board of this amount not being required has been realised. As stated before, realisations have resulted in a handsome surplus; even after providing further additional reserves on loans, the general reserve was increased by \$162,000. The deduction of \$50,000 from this reserve for loss on territorial shares has already been explained, and in addition to this the account has been debited with certain outstanding accounts, originally incorrectly billed, appertaining to years prior to 1928, and are, therefore, had debts only in a technical sense.

Your Board feel that the reserve of more than \$885,000 now shown in the balance sheet is more than ample to meet any deficiency which might arise in the reserves specifically earmarked to loans.

Profit and Loss Account.

Turning to the profit and loss account, gentlemen, the accounts show a net profit for the year, after deduction of all charges, of \$41,793.58, an increase of \$20,000 compared with 1927.

This increase was due to a large extent to the economies effected during the year, and, in a minor way, to a reduced interest account.

The net earnings of the Godowns were some \$20,000 less than the previous year, but we did not have, in the year under review, anything like the benefit obtained in 1927 from a fortuitous revenue from the Military which amounted to a considerable sum.

The working of the Godowns has been satisfactory from all points of view, and your Board is pleased with the substantial increase in profit in the normal business of storage.

Interest charges continue to be a heavy drain on the profits, and I regret to say must so continue until the Company is able to reduce its indebtedness further. This is intimately bound with the question of loans, to which a reference has been made.

Business Conditions not of the Best.

Business conditions were not of the best in 1928, but they could not, nevertheless, be considered to have been "bad." Sugar imports in 1928 exceeded 1927 figures threefold, but owing to a change in the method of financing the importation of this commodity, only approximately one-third of the total was landed for storage; the drop in prices of flour in the second half of the year, resulting in the subsequent restriction of imports, and the boycott against produce imported from Daien were adverse factors to the Godown business, but we were fortunate in being able to utilize the space formerly used for these commodities for other storage.

There is no reason at the moment, gentlemen, to anticipate a boom year, or either a bad year: 1929 has started normally, and we have a substantial share of all the storage offering for West Point. The new tariff is expected to restrict imports into China, but a not improbable result is the great use of Hong Kong as a Depot for spot cargo in which event the Company's business will benefit.

Repairs have been met out of revenue, and the Company's property has been well maintained.

Capital expenditure in improvements was relatively small and confined to our requirements for space, and in every instance has been immediately productive of revenue.

GOSPELS AND THE HIGHER CRITICISMS.

RETURN TO TRADITIONAL DATE.

FATHER JOY'S LECTURE AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Continuing the series of lectures at the St. Patrick's Club in which the Jesuit Fathers are answering current criticisms of the Christian Faith, Father P. Joy, S.J., spoke yesterday on the Higher Criticism of the Gospels.

Father Joy said that he wished to deal with the many and varied attempts to discredit the supernatural or miraculous parts of the narrative. In doing so he would not quote the authority of any Roman Catholic scholar.

After dealing briefly with the "deception by the disciples" theory and the "Natural" explanation, worked up by Renan, Father Joy came to the theory that the Gospels were myths. He then quoted Harnack, the leading German Biblical scholar of to-day and a disbeliever in the Resurrection of Christ.

"The assertion of Strauss that the Gospels contained very much that was mythical has not been verified. Another critic, Chamberlain, is more severe. He writes: 'The progress of the historical and critical research causes Strauss's mythological theory to be regarded to-day as so dead, even from its inception, that one cannot look through the pages of this worthy man without yawning audibly.'"

In the nineteenth century came the attempt to dispute the traditional dates and authorship of the Synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark and Luke).

The following are the dates of these Gospels fixed by leading critics:—

1872 Keim, between 70 and 117, A.D.
1875 Hagenfeld, between 70 and 100 A.D.
1888 Holzmann, between 68 and 100 A.D.
1897 Weiss, between 68 and 85 A.D.
1908 Harnack, between 65 and 93 A.D.

By 1911 Harnack had given still earlier dates, holding that Matthew must be dated at 70, our present Mark (which he holds to be a second edition) at about 65 and Luke at 67. Zahn thinks that the Synoptics were all written at dates between 60 and 75.

St. John's Gospel has had a harder fight but the result is the same here also. We are back at 170, traditional date. From 160-170, dates given by Baur, we get back to 150-160 with Schweigler; Volkmar gives 155; Zeller 150; Talyor retires to a date between 130-135, Keim, gives 130; Schenkel, Renan, Nicolas give 110-115. It is always back, back to tradition till we reach Auld who gives 100 and to-day we have Harnack assigning the dates 60-100.

It was in the last decade of the last century that Harnack made the frank avowal: "In the Criticism of the sources of primitive Christianity we are, without doubt, returning to tradition." A year later, he tells us:—

"The absolutely unique character of the Gospels is to-day universally recognised by Criticism. . . . That we are, in essentials, face to face with primitive tradition is incontestable."

Thus we have, in the Synoptics, documents giving the accounts of actual eyewitnesses, which were in circulation in the very place where the events narrated are said to have happened when thousands of other eyewitnesses were still alive and therefore could have exposed the fraud, if fraud there was.

Beside this fact the question of authorship is a matter of secondary importance, but it is now universally admitted that Matthew wrote a Gospel (though whether the Aramaic only or also the Greek, is still disputed); all admit Mark; Harnack's study has finally established Luke's authorship.

The Synoptic Problem.

If the enemies of Christianity were wise they would talk less about the Synoptic problem. If, for example, Harnack succeeds in proving that the first edition of Mark and the famous "Q" document appeared before 50, then our Gospels are as near to the events which they narrate as we are to the Coronation of King George V.

Evolutionary Hypothesis.

The Liberal School of which Harnack is the head, seek another way to get rid of the miraculous and the supernatural. "The Gospels," they tell us, "have described Jesus not as He really was, but as the Church He appeared to the faithful needed Him." They therefore try to dissect the Gospels so as to find out what parts belong to the "Jesus of History," what parts must be rejected as pertaining to

(Continued on next Column).

SEAPLANE LOST IN SARAWAK.

CRASHES AFTER STRIKING AIR POCKET.

A flying accident occurred in Sarawak recently which resulted in the wreck of a seaplane and nearly caused the death of its two occupants.

The machine was the "Royalist," one of two Moth seaplanes which were brought out from Home by the Sarawak Government some months ago. It left Kuching on January 12 for Simanggang, an outstation on the coast about one hour's flying time from the capital. The pilot was Flight-Lt. Phillips, who was accompanied by Ground-Engineer T. W. Goodman.

When over Simanggang Flight-Lt. Phillips, in coming down to fly under a telephone line which extends across the river, struck an air pocket and the machine crashed into the river at 80 m.p.h. The seaplane sank in 20 feet of water and Messrs. Phillips and Goodman came very near to drowning, the latter being pinned in the cockpit by the petrol tank, which fell on top of him.

Unofficial reports state that Flight-Lt. Phillips displayed great courage in rescuing his companion, and that Goodman was unconscious when finally extricated. No mention is made of this in the official statement, however.

The steamer Alia Lorraine was sent from Kuching to fetch both men, who subsequently received treatment in hospital. On January 28th Flight-Lt. Phillips took off for Simanggang again in the Government seaplane "Venus," and this time the journey was made without incident.

Interesting information concerning all developments in Sarawak is given in the Sarawak Government Gazette, which states:—

The regular weekly service to outstations will start in the near future, after a certain amount of preliminary reconnaissance work has been completed in the delta of the Sarawak River and district.

Previous to the accident at Simanggang, Flight-Lt. Phillips had made two successful flights with the "Royalist" over Kuching and district. With the unsettled weather conditions on the Sarawak coast during the months of the northeast monsoon, flights of these light planes are advisedly restricted to comparatively short voyages, but Sibn can be reached in under two hours, Mukah in two and a half, Bintulu in three and a half, Miri in a little over four, and Limbang in approximately five and a half hours.

"Christ of Faith." What is the principle of selection? Whatever is supernatural or miraculous must, for that reason, be rejected as "exaggeration." If this or any other of the theories can get rid of the Resurrection, it may help the rationalist case. But if it cannot, the whole structure falls to the ground.

The Resurrection. Why do I choose The Resurrection as the acid test of rationalist theories? Because it is the central fact of Christianity. If Christ rose from the dead, Christianity has upon it the seal of the Divine.

All the Gospels narrate it. Attempts to prove later insertion have hopelessly broken down. These narrations are brilliantly vindicated in St. Paul's epistles. 1 Corinthians dates at latest from 57-58. (Harnack thinks from 62-63). Yet here we have a full account of the Resurrection and the appearances of Christ. Not only that, but it tells us that Paul preached the Resurrection to these same Corinthians five years earlier. It tells us that Paul learned of the Resurrection from James and Peter. Even the most decided enemies of the Resurrection, like Harnack, admit that, "The foundation of Christianity remained the belief in the Crucified and Resurrected Christ." The faith in the Resurrection was never shaken.

The Swoon Theory.

One attempt at a "natural" explanation appeals to Critics because it seems to account for all the facts. Briefly it is this: Christ never died. He was merely in a swoon. He recovered and He left the sepulchre. Again let us go back to facts.

Christ had suffered terribly. The priests thought Him dead. The crowd thought Him dead. The Roman soldiers thought Him dead. His own friends were so sure of it that they buried Him. Yet we are asked to believe that on the third day after these events He not only recovered consciousness (that would be wonderful enough) but He came forth from the tomb so strong and healthy that there is no trace of weakness in Him. Lastly, this finishes the Swoon Theory—Jesus Christ, than whom no nobler figure has passed across the pages of human history, is even His enemies' testimony, is made to go about pretending that He has risen from the dead. He is reduced to the level of an impostor.

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PERFORMING LIONS IN ANGRY MOOD.

EXCITEMENT AT HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

TRAINER CONQUERS.

Excitement ran high last night at Harmston's Circus, when the last item of the programme was presented. In this act there was a solitary man in a grilling ring, and his companions were two ferocious lions and two lionesses. The beasts were in angry mood, and defied the orders of the intrepid lion tamer, Hassan.

Only armed with a whip, Hassan stood up against the four beasts of the jungle, and notwithstanding the roaring and the fight which one of them put up, Hassan eventually won the day. Quite fearless of danger, he compelled the stubborn animals to go through their repertoire of tricks.

There were no fewer than 2,000 spectators present, and some of them made for the exit when they saw one of the lions snatch the whip away from the trainer. The beasts, however, were soon brought under control again, and these "safety-first" gentry returned to their seats and heaved a sigh of relief.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN THE EAST.

COMPLICATIONS IN ROME.

Rome, February 18th.—That the spread of religion among the tribes of the Far East will in no way hamper trade or otherwise disturb anybody's tranquility was the declaration by Cardinal Gasparri during the course of the conferences preceding the signing of the Lateran Treaty, according to reports.

Following the signature of the papers, it became known that international complications, as well as protests within the Church, attended the final decision. The French representative at the Vatican protested that the Pope's proposed expenditure of the indemnity from Italy on missions to the Far East would injure France's position as protector of Catholic missions.

The British representative held that colonial interests would be injured.

BAD COINS IN CANTON.

DRASTIC GOVERNMENT ACTION.

NEW "17th YEAR" ISSUE EFFECTED.

ALSO FORGED NOTES.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Feb. 20th.

The Canton Government is again raising serious trouble with its currency, counterfeit coins of the new "17th year of the Republic" issue having appeared in considerable numbers. The spurious coins are made mainly of zinc and copper with a very little silver, in contrast to the 70 per cent. silver, 30 per cent. copper, of the Government 20-cent pieces. The imitations are extremely well done, and even the ring of the bad metal is, so the merchants declare, indistinguishable from the good.

There was trouble yesterday, all the fish dealers refusing to accept the coins, saying that public confidence in them had been shaken and that it was almost impossible to get them accepted. The smaller bankers and money changers were also following the fishmongers' lead.

The Government acted at once and has already issued an edict making it a serious offence, with drastic penalties attached, to refuse these coins. People have got to learn, declares the Government, to distinguish between good and bad coins.

ENDANGERING THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

"Refusal to accept the coins in question is tantamount to endangering the financial position of the Government and will not be tolerated." The Government alarm is by no means ill founded, for it will be remembered that last year's financial crisis was largely caused by the depreciation of the currency due to the huge proportion of bad coins among the "13th year of the Republic" issue. Unless checked at once similar trouble is feared on all sides.

The Government is offering to exchange the coins—or rather all the good ones presented—for notes, if anyone cares to bring them to the Central Bank of China. If this is done to any large extent it is hoped to "rope in" most of the false coins.

A set of instructions have been issued to the public for distinguishing good from bad. In the bad coins the figure of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese characters are more blurred than in the real coinage. The latter have a "crystal clear rounded sound" when dropped on a hard surface, which the others do not.

FORGED 50 CENTS NOTES.

Unfortunately, troubles do not stop with the coins, and a number of forged 50 cents notes, imitating the issue by the Municipal Bank, have appeared. Specimens of good and bad notes, with instructions how to tell the "duds," have been posted up in conspicuous places.

Meanwhile the police are busy looking out not only for forgers and utterers, but for people who are refusing to accept the coins.

No arrests have been made.

SPRING BANQUET AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

CANTON LEADERS ENTERTAIN HONG KONG MERCHANTS.

Marshal Li Tai Hsin and General Chen Ming Shu are giving to-day (Wednesday) at Government House a Spring Banquet, to which all the leading Canton officials and a number of Canton and Hong Kong merchants have been invited. About 20 invitations were issued to Hong Kong merchants, but only some 20 were able to make the journey to Canton. They include Messrs. Lee Sing Kiu, Lee Shek Tsong, Fung Ping Shan, Ma Tui Chin, Wong Hoi Kit, Lee Yut Tong, Wong Pok Shing, and Wong Mow Lam.

After the banquet they will probably make a tour of the City.

THE NEW G.O.C. ARRIVES.

TROOPS ABOARD THE DORSETSHIRE.

The troopship Dorsetshire which arrived late on Tuesday night and berthed at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, yesterday morning brought to the Colony H.E. Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., the new General Officer Commanding, South China Command, in succession to H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., who sails for England on March 8th by the same vessel on her return voyage.

Since 1898 the new G.O.C. has seen active service in Egypt, the South African War and in the European War, serving with the 2nd Cameron Highlanders. He was appointed Military Attaché at The Hague in 1924 and later to the same post at Berlin.

The troopship continued her voyage to Shanghai in the evening with the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment and inter-station reliefs transferred at Singapore from the disabled troopship Somersetshire.

According to earlier arrangements the Somersetshire was booked to take the 1st Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (now in Hong Kong) to Bombay at the end of this month. The 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment were to leave for Malta by the return voyage of the Dorsetshire early in March.

SHAMSHUPO HOUSE RANSACKED.

WOMAN LETS IN ARMED GANG.

Jewellery and money valued at \$68 was stolen, by an armed gang of seven robbers, from a Chinese married woman living on the ground floor of No. 239, Laichikok Road, Shamshepo, early yesterday morning.

The report to the Police stated that at about 1 a.m. yesterday morning, she was just going to bed when she heard some one knocking at the street door. Another inmate of the house, also a married woman, who had recently come to the house, hurried to open the door. She was heard to say that her husband was not in but while she was still speaking the gang rushed into the house and producing their weapons ordered the inmates to keep silent or they would be killed. Having gagged and bound the inmates the robbers ransacked the house and took a pair of gold bangles valued at \$40, a gold earring and \$18 in local currency.

The woman who opened the door has absconded.

ARMED WITH DAGGERS.

TWO AND THREE YEAR SENTENCES.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith and Major C. Willson at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday afternoon with unlawful possession of two daggers. Detective Inspector Fallon was in charge of the case, and the defendants pleaded guilty.

Inspector Fallon said that at 9.30 a.m. on February 18th, the police received information that a party of three men were coming over to Yau-mat on the ferry armed with daggers for the purpose of carrying out an armed robbery. Chinese detectives watched the exit from the ferry wharf and suddenly rushed at a party of three men, two of whom were the defendants.

Searching the first defendant the police found a dagger concealed in the stocking of his right leg. The second defendant had another dagger hidden in a similar manner on his left leg. Nothing was found on the third man.

Nothing was known of the first defendant, but the second defendant's record showed a conviction for larceny in 1926. The Magistrate imposed a sentence of two years' hard labour on the first defendant and sentenced the second defendant to three years' hard labour in view of his previous conviction. An order was made for the confiscation of the arms.

PTE. BOYLE PLEADS GUILTY.

ATTACKED SERGEANT IN FIT OF ANGER.

SORRY HE USED A KNIFE.

DRAFT IN CHARGE OF N.C.O.'S.

After repeated remands in the Police Court, Pte. James Boyle, of the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers, was yesterday brought before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, at the Criminal Sessions, on a charge of stabbing Sergeant Kerr at sea in October last.

Pleading guilty to the charge, Boyle said that he attacked Sgt. Kerr in a fit of anger and that he had no intention of using a knife. He was sorry for what he had done.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney General, prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Fitzroy, in narrating the facts of the case to his Lordship and the jury, said that prisoner had pleaded guilty to a very serious offence, which took place under extraordinary circumstances.

Prisoner was on the way out here to join his regiment on the troopship Somersetshire, and on October 30th, at about one o'clock in the morning, when the ship was between Aden and Colombo, prisoner was seen crawling under a K.O.S.B. mess table. Immediately after there was the sound of a scuffle, a number of men rushed to the scene, and had to pull Boyle off Sgt. Kerr. The latter was found to have been stabbed in the body, the knife having gone through the ribs just missing the lung.

Directly afterwards the knife was picked up, having been thrown aside by the prisoner. It was covered with wet blood.

Interposing, Mr. Sheldon said that there was not a jot of evidence from which it could be inferred that prisoner had a knife in his possession before the stabbing.

Mr. Fitzroy said that the knife was missing on the 19th and the next time it was seen again was when it was picked up covered with blood. What happened to it in the meantime was a question of inference.

Continuing, Mr. Fitzroy said that one man had given evidence saying that Boyle had sworn to get even with Sgt. Kerr, and that he had been "waiting long enough." Another witness had said that Boyle was in a fighting attitude, excited, and using filthy language and threats towards Kerr. Boyle was said to have stated, "I have been waiting for this for months. Now come out and fight it like a man." Counsel said that all these things were said by Boyle after he had stabbed Kerr.

The injured man was put ashore in Colombo and was for some time on the hospital's danger list. At one time it was expected that he would die. However, the latest information, received on February 15th, stated that Kerr was recovering and would be invalided home in March.

In cross-examination of witnesses by the prisoner at the Magistrate's proceedings, it was revealed that Sgt. Kerr kept "House" and "Crown and Anchor" boards, both of which were forbidden by regulations. Kerr, however, did not run those boards himself. It was suggested by prisoner that Kerr let out the boards to men on condition that they paid 15/- of every 1/- that they made, and that if caught they would have to take responsibility.

At this stage, His Lordship said that he did not propose to pass sentence until Friday afternoon, said that if prisoner had anything to say, he would like to hear him before Counsel for the defence addressed the Court. Addressing Boyle, His Lordship said: "You understand the position. You have pleaded guilty and you have heard what Mr. Fitzroy has said about the case. If there is anything you wish to say, will you say it now?"

Replying Boyle said, "I can only say, Sir, that this was done in a fit of anger. I never had any intention of using this knife. I intended to use my fists."

Speech for the Defence.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Sheldon referred to the replies of the witnesses when cross-examined at the Police Court. One witness stated that Kerr was a money-lender and that he charged 1/- interest on 5/- for a week. Also there was plenty of gambling with (Continued on next column).

NAVAL GUN PRACTICE.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

WARNING AS TO DANGER ZONE.

Notice to Mariners No. 13/29 states that gunnery practices are to take place from H.M. ships in Mira Bay during the current week.

To-day (Thursday, February 21st), commencing at 10 a.m. Ship will be anchored North-West of Wintz Hill (Grass Island). Fire will be directed over Grass Island at the Northern slopes of Sharp Peak. Live shells will be fired.

Danger Zone:—The sea inside a line joining Kwongchow and Bate Head. The length between Nam Tai and Bate Head extending to the summit of Sharp Peak range.

Friday, February 22nd, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Danger Zone:—An area contained by lines drawn 080 deg. from Bluff Head and 085 deg. from summit of Wintz Hill (Grass Island) and joining Bluff Head and Wintz Hill. The depth of the area will be 10,000 yards.

Firing ships will fly a red flag for half an hour before firing commences until the completion of their practice. In addition, one of H.M. ships will patrol the limits of the danger zone referred to above, while firing is in progress and one will be stationed on the line referred to above, during this practice. These ships will also fly a red flag.

Small demolition charges will be exploded on the beach on the north slope of Sharp Peak on the afternoon of to-day (Thursday). The danger zone will be entirely local and kept clear by the officer in charge of the practice.

A combined Naval and Military exercise will be held on March 5th and 7th. This will involve burning searchlights at both entrances of the harbour and firing some rockets and Verey's lights from Stonecut, Pakshawan and other defences.

The probable duration of the exercise is from about 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. in each case.

"House" and "Crown and Anchor" boards on the way out here. Another witness said that he knew Kerr had a "Crown and Anchor" board, but that he had never seen Kerr running it himself. Kerr used to ask other men to run it for him for a percentage of the winnings, and that if the man was caught, Kerr would "square" it with the sergeant who "crimed" the offender. Continuing, Counsel said that it was not his wish to vilify Kerr's character, especially as the man was not present to defend himself. It must, however, be remembered that had it not been for this grave breach of Army discipline and law, the crime would never have been committed. He was not offering this as an excuse, but merely as a statement of the facts that had led up to the affair.

The prisoner's story was Counsel said, that he was asked by Kerr on October 17th to run the "Crown and Anchor" board. Boyle agreed, and the next day, Kerr again sent for him and asked him when he was going to make a start. Boyle said that he would do so the next day, because it was pay day. On October 19th Kerr asked for the return of the board, which Boyle did. The sergeant then accused Boyle of having "done him down," and that he (Boyle) would lead a dog's life for it.

Boyle was furious and drank a good deal of beer that evening. He went to bed, but could not sleep, his mind being inflamed by rage and muddled by drink. At one o'clock in the morning, he woke and then got up to go and attack Kerr.

Counsel asked the Court to believe that at that moment Boyle had no intention of using a knife. Such an idea had not occurred to him and he only wanted to use his fists. Boyle went towards the hatchway where Kerr was sleeping, and, unfortunately, on a table he saw a knife. He picked it up and stabbed Kerr as he had admitted. "Yesterday I saw Boyle in the goal and his words were that he was very sorry to have used such a mean and cowardly method for getting his own back. I think those are his very real regrets over the matter," Counsel added.

In conclusion, Counsel said that Boyle's resentment was to a certain extent justified considering the position of the men on the boat. There were no K.O.S.B. officers with them and the draft was in charge of the N.C.O.'s. "If a man had no officer to turn to, and if he was bullied by an N.C.O., or an N.C.O. had a 'down' on him, that man's life could be made very unpleasant indeed."

He would also ask his Lordship to bear in mind that prisoner was not yet 20 years of age. He had been in the service for 18 months and during that time he had had a clean record. Prisoner had never been in a trouble either regimental or civil. He had been in goal since November 7th with a grave charge over him and also with the possibility of having to face the gravest charge of all.

"LOVE" AT THE QUEEN'S.

FILM "VERSION" OF ANNA KARENINA.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO JACK GILBERT?

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"Love," which is now showing at the Queen's, is supposed to be a film version of "Anna Karenina" Tolstoy's famous novel. Like most film "versions" it has little more relation to the original than the use of the same names and a bare outline of the theme. A similar story might have been culled from almost any other source and the old saying that there are only four plots in the world is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in cinematography.

"Love" was not, in fact, made in order to present Tolstoy's novel to a new audience, but to give Greta Garbo a good role. The pity of it is that it is not a role for her at all. Lillian Gish, Pola Negri, Dolores del Rio (who has already done fine work in a Tolstoy picture) and many other of the leading stars could have played it better. For the "Anna" of "Love" is a woman of deep and unselfish emotions, a woman who declares that there is no "more" or "less" in love, and who is willing first to risk contempt and humiliation for the sake of seeing her child, and then to die to save her lover's honour. Greta Garbo does not look a woman of that type, possibly she may be, but her stage appearance points to a quite opposite deduction. The part she played in the Suderman film "Flesh and the Devil" seemed to come much more naturally to her talents.

What has happened to Jack Gilbert, the Count Vronsky of "Love"? His youth and gallantry seem to have deserted him, and he has become surprisingly coarsened. Perhaps it was "make up" for the role, but it appeared to be a deeper matter than grease paint could wholly account for, and which one might be inclined to trace to that same Suderman film. If you are an admirer of Greta Garbo you will enjoy "Love," for she is the central figure and almost always on the stage. She acts beautifully at times, especially in the first part when Anna and Vronsky take refuge from the storm, and again when she plays beside the bed of her sleeping child with the toy train she has brought for him. She nearly always looks lovely and wears some picturesque garments, which, however, have little relation to the fashions of the period in which the action is supposed to take place.

"Love" is a passionate romance of the beautiful young wife of an elderly man who falls in love with the side-de-camp of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. Her husband tells her that she may, if she likes, run away and he will take no action for "you will destroy each other." Then the scene shifts to Italy where already the romance is shadowed by Anna's longing for her child. The lover's return to St. Petersburg, where Anna learns that Vronsky's name is to be struck off the roll of honour of his regiment. In order to avert this disgrace to the man she loves she commits suicide.

The scenes in the Russian court are well done and there are some really lovely sequences in the snow. Among the supporting cast are Fawcett as the Grand Duke, who is very good, and little Philippe de Lacy as Anna's child, who is not so good as he generally is, and does not appear to care over much for his stage "mama."

\$25 FOR A 'BUS RIDE.

UNORIGINAL EXCUSE.

For travelling on a Kowloon motor bus without paying his fare, a Chinese was fined \$25 by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate's. A company inspector said that he asked the defendant for his ticket. The latter replied that he was a monthly ticket-holder, adding that his number was 53, and that he paid \$2.50. Witness knew that No. 53 was not a \$2.50 ticket, and asked the defendant to accompany him to the Company's office. They boarded another bus, but as soon as it started the defendant jumped off. He was chased and caught.

The defendant said that he was formerly a monthly ticket-holder, and that he had intended to purchase a ticket again.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FORTH OF THE ZETLAND STREET between OF LAY STREET and STREET ROAD CENTRAL will be CLOSED to VEHICULAR and pedestrian Traffic from 21st FEBRUARY, 1929, until further Notice.

Sgd. E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Supt. of Police.
20th February, 1929.
Hong Kong. [7428]

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[7420]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £30,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, until 11 O'clock A.M. on the 21st FEBRUARY, 1929.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, in regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 43 and 44, George III, Cap. 12, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

L. J. LIGHTFOOT,
Lieut. Colonel, R.A.P.C.,
Treasury Chest Officer,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hong Kong. [7423]

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL, Kowloon, on THURSDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1929, at 6 p.m.

BUSINESS.

Adoption of Report and Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928.
Election of Officers and Committee.
Any other Business.

It is earnestly requested that Members and all Others interested in the Welfare of Kowloon will make an endeavour to be present at the Meeting.

C. M. MANNERS,
Hon. Secretary.
[7416]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE College will REOPEN at 9.00 A.M. on MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY. There will be an ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for NEW BOYS (Boards and Day-boys) at 9.30 A.M. on SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, at Paozong Place, BONKAM ROAD. [7404]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR A FILLING OF THE BORNEO LOT NO. 2 AT MATTAU KOW," will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE until NOON of MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1929, for the Occupation for a Period ending 31st DECEMBER, 1930, from the Date of Notification of Acceptance of Tender of the Floor or Parcel concerned, containing about 1.38 Acres, shown Coloured RED on Plan signed by the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS and Dated 15th FEBRUARY, 1929, but subject to Certain Conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the COLONIAL TREASURY a sum of \$100 as a FIDELITY BOND for the proper execution of the work, and that the Tenderer shall be bound to carry out his Tender and comply with the Conditions, should the Tender be accepted.

Form of Tender, and Further Particulars can be obtained from the Office of the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

HAROLD T. ORRIS,
Director of Public Works.
16th February, 1929. [7417]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED, will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd DAY of FEBRUARY, 1929, at the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGERS BUILDING, FONG KONG, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the Financial Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th FEBRUARY, to the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1929. Both Days inclusive.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1929.
By Order of the Board,
T. A. BARRY,
Acting Secretary.
14, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [7368]

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION held on SATURDAY, the 23rd DAY of FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the CITY HALL, Victoria, in the Colony of HONG KONG, the following Resolution was passed, viz:—

That the Directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the Shareholders of the Corporation to take all such steps as may be necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hong Kong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, in the terms of a printed copy of the Ordinance, which, for the purposes of identification, has been signed by the Chief Manager of the Corporation, in substitution for the existing Ordinances (except as in such print is mentioned) and Deed of Settlement of the Corporation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that A Further EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd DAY of FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12.45 in the AFTERNOON at the same Place for the purpose of receiving a Report of the above mentioned Meeting and of considering, and, if thought fit, confirming the above Resolution in accordance with Article 98 of the Corporation's Deed of Settlement.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1929.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY to SATURDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 4th Feb., 1929. [7845]

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 7th MARCH, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1929, to THURSDAY, the 7th MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. CRAWFELL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 19th Feb., 1929. [7412]



AWARDED
50
GOLD & PRIZE
MEDALS.

IT
NEVER
VARIES!

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
PHONE C. 616. [50]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1929.

25th, 26th, 27th FEBRUARY & 2nd MARCH, 1929.

THE FIRST RACE on Each Day will be Run at 12 O'CLOCK NOON. The First Bell will be Rang at 11.30 A.M. Each Day.

MEMBERS' BADGES.

Members' Badges of Admission are now ready and may be obtained by those Members who have not already received them, from Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Members are Reminded that these Badges will also admit them to all the Extra Race Meetings of this Year.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members have the privilege of introducing Two Non-members to the Members' Enclosure.

A Limited Number of Tickets are available and may be obtained from Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, on or before SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929, at a Cost of \$10 Each Per Day or \$30 for the Meeting.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$4 Per Day. Each Member can obtain upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of Two Ladies Free of Charge.

No on pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the First Three Days of Racing.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

Tickets of Admission to the Public Enclosure, Price: \$3 Per Day for All Persons including Ladies, may be purchased from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1 Eye Day.

Admission by Ticket Only.

Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB during the Race Meeting.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued on Application to Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Employers are requested to distribute them with discrimination and endorse their Names on the Passes.

Servants are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties, but must remain in their Employers' Stands.

Any Persons found loitering about with Servants' Passes in their possession will forfeit the Same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 7.35 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is central over S.E. Japan. Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 21st, 1929.

KWANGSI'S GREAT EXPERIMENT.

DURING the last eighteen months our Canton correspondent and a number of well informed Chinese writers have been describing in our columns the great reconstruction experiment that has been going on in the neighbouring province of Kwangsi. The Provincial Government is fortunate in having at its head General WONG SHU HUNG, a man of exceptional ability and enlightenment. Like YEN SHU SHAN, the "model" tupan of Shansi, General WONG has turned his back as far as possible on the big political gamble with overlords of all China as its stakes. He has seen that where Wu Pao Fu failed with his policy of unification by force no one else was likely to succeed. But he has shown more administrative ambition than YEN SHU SHAN, for in the "model tupan's" province, according to many competent observers, the only outward signs of advantage over the rest of China are slightly better roads and fewer brigands. The age-old agriculture and commerce continue and the majority of the people live on the verge of starvation, a failure of the crops resulting in acute distress. The Shanai troops, though brave and well disciplined, were described, when they marched triumphantly into Peking as the most primitive army which even the often occupied Northern capital had seen during the civil war.

General WONG SHU HUNG aims at a much bigger thing. He seeks to revolutionize the whole life of Kwangsi, as the life of Japan has been revolutionized, and in a lesser degree that of Siam. He is evidently confident that China is just as capable of adopting Western science, of economic development and the application of Western methods of administration as other nations of the East, and he aims at making his native Kwangsi the model for the rest of the Republic.

General WONG has shown the first essential for his task, political wisdom. A Kuomintang man, he never committed the province to the reckless liability incurred by Kwangtung for the support of the Northern Expedition. When the big movement came for the overthrow of the Russian-Radical domination he stood firmly by CHIANG KAI SHEK, and still more by his fellow Kwangsi colleague, LI TAI HSIN. WONG SHU HUNG, it will be remembered, also bore a big part in the campaign against the extremist 4th Army under CHANG YAT SUN, and by that campaign secured the good government for the Leung Kwang provinces. But the Kwangsi Government under his guidance has placed administrative, before military triumphs. The West River pirates have been put down, there is very little brigandage, and in alliance with neighbouring provinces the last relics of the "Red" rabble on the Northern border is being dispersed.

The Government of Kwangsi has in the field of development concentrated upon two things, education and communications. A new University has been opened at Wuchow, staffed with foreign trained professors, and aims at turning out civil servants, engineers, medical men, and agriculturists fully equipped with European knowledge. At Linchow a highly successful agricultural Institute has managed a model farm introducing foreign breeds of chicken and cattle, new vegetables and other crops, besides experimenting in improvements in such important native products as rice and bamboo. The Institute has recently been raised to the status of a Department of Agriculture, armed with extensive powers over the farmers and foresters. As the matter of communications, motor roads have been constructed or are well advanced towards completion between the principal towns in the province and bus companies appear to be doing good trade.

Wuchow, on the West River, the strategic and commercial gateway of the province, from the East, has been a focal point of Government activity. A big area of huddled shanties and shacks has been cleared and wide, well-paved maloes, with four and five-storied houses, rather like a less substantially built Yaumati or Wanchai, have taken their place. The streets are clean and well policed, the modern areas are eating up more and more of the makeshifts, a bus is projected in place of the muddle of wooden godowns, there is an electric supply, and waterworks are promised in the near future though at present the inhabitants drink from the muddy river. Modern factories, some of them foreign-owned, are springing up. At the back of the town fine roads reach out into the province.

It is, however, still an open question whether WONG SHU HUNG's great experiment will succeed. Kwangsi has no towns of first importance, its mineral wealth as far as known is small, the population is 159 per square mile compared with 372 in Kwangtung and 675 in Kiangsu. Much of it is uninhabitable mountain country, but there are rich agricultural areas. The West River is the main commercial artery, and there are tributaries navigable by small craft. Last year the economic results were discouraging. Wuchow merchants particularly complained of a bad year, giving four causes for their losses—two of them of an incidental and two of a more serious and permanent nature. The big fire at Liuchow and the drought had been serious blows, but on top of that were heavy taxes for Government improvements, and the rents for their former get good offices for \$30 a month they now had to pay at least \$100 and a big premium. The question is, of course, whether the profits on Kwangsi's agricultural products can pay for these approximations to Western standards. In Europe roads were built, and towns and educational facilities developed as agriculture and industry started to produce on a bigger scale. But the Kwangsi Government has reversed the process. They have made the roads and other amenities first, and asked the countryside to adapt itself to the higher standard. They rely frankly on the influx of foreign capital, but it still remains to be seen whether China's man-power agriculture can be changed with sufficient rapidity to use WONG SHU HUNG's modern roads and pay for the tractors, fertilisers and motor lorries that foreign firms are asked to supply.

News and Views.

A lady's gold neck chain was picked up on the Star Ferry wharf, lost, and handed over to the Water Police.

The annual dinner of the St. Peter's Young Men's Club takes place this evening at 6 p.m. at Lane, Crawford's restaurant.

A British passport made out to R. C. Olive was found in Battery Path last week. It is now in the custody of police headquarters.

Another British case of small-pox was notified on Tuesday and there were also 6 more Chinese cases. One case of diphtheria and one enteric were also notified.

For allowing their goats to graze on King's Park, causing damage put at \$40, four Indians were fined \$3 by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

The election of a J.P. to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence of Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin from the Colony, which was to have taken place yesterday, was cancelled.

The Canossian Institute (Italian Convent School) of 23, Cairne Road, are holding a prize giving at the Convent hall on Monday, March 4th, at 3 p.m. Mrs. W. T. Southern is giving away the prizes.

A Chinese has been sentenced to three months' hard labour at the District Court in Taiipo for the theft of money and jewellery from a woman. According to the victim's report, the man whom she knew by sight, entered the house by pretending to be a police officer in search of contraband.

The Barnard Musical Comedy Company will give two special matinees at the Star Theatre, over the week-end. On Saturday "Tip Toes" will be given, and "Folies Bergere" will hold the bill on Sunday. The afternoon performances will commence promptly at 5 p.m. and seats may now be booked in advance at the popular prices of \$3, \$2 and \$1.

We are informed that H.E. the Governor will preside at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders on Friday, March 8th, at 4.30 p.m., when a lecture entitled "Cold in the Tropics: The Possibility of Manufactured Weather" will be delivered by Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, M.Sc. (Past President). All interested in the subject will be heartily welcome, but as accommodation is limited, admission will be by ticket, obtainable on application to the Hon. Secretary at the Institution.

Mr. D. Davick, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was admitted to the Peak Hospital on February 18th and operated upon the following day for appendicitis. He is making very satisfactory progress.

A long drought in Shenai province has spread poverty all round. The price for one ton of barley has advanced to \$34; rice, \$33; canary seed, \$38; and maize, \$30.

Pending the institution of a special consumption tax and following the enforcement of the National Tariff Schedule, all native machine-made articles will continue to be subject to the usual export levy and the 2.5 per cent. surtax, according to a circular order of the Chinese Ministry of Finance.

Pursuant to a recent decision of the Wu-Han Division of the Central Political Council to construct an iron bridge over the Yangtze River, connecting Hankow with Wuchang, a sum of \$600,000 has been jointly appropriated by the Hupei Provincial Government and the Wu-Han Municipal Committee.

The Ministry of Railways is reported to be engaged in drafting a system of modern Traffic Laws—the first of its kind in the history of Railway administration in China. When put into force, these laws, it is stated, should prevent much corruption and protect the interests of passengers.

According to the report of the Financial Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the total revenues received during the last six months of 1928, amounted to \$2,006,977.17, and the total expenditure \$2,054,353.84, showing a deficit of \$47,376.67, which, in addition to the sum of over \$400,000 advanced by the Bureau, makes a total deficit of over \$460,000.

A scheme to inaugurate a commercial air service between Canton and other important centres within the country has been formulated by the aeronautical association. The plan proposes to operate a Canton-Shanghai air mail line with Foochow as an intermediate station. Four planes will be used for the service. If the service proves successful, the line will be extended to Hankow, Nanking and Kinkiang with 6 additional planes.

With a view to promoting aviation in China, the National Aeronautical Association is making preparations to convene a National Commercial Aviation Conference in Shanghai in the spring. Representatives from various Commercial Aviation Associations in Canton, Hankow, Kinkiang and other parts of the country and other public organizations interested in commercial aviation will be invited to participate in the Conference.

An armed robbery by a gang of six men was reported to the police yesterday by a married woman living at No. 49, Pokfulam Road. She stated that at 1 o'clock in the afternoon five men, one of whom was carrying a dagger, were admitted to the flat by the back door which was opened to them by the confederate who had got into the back yard by climbing a drain pipe. The gang with a sum of \$10 and clothing worth \$22.

Admiral Bridgman.

The late Admiral Sir Francis Bridgman was something of a mystery man to the Navy of the pre-war decade. As an extremely energetic and capable C.A. he had the reputation of a risk taker, and seeing personally that all was going well with his ship's routine at a time when, according to his own statement, the Captain still still in his bunk. Later, when he was in the flag rank, he was credited with indolence, the usual criticism of a senior naval officer, and the gunrooms of the Service had it that an extremely efficient Flag-Lieutenant was virtually the Admiral of the Home Fleet. That the higher authorities held a very different view was shown by their selection of Sir Francis to succeed that great organizer Sir William May in command of the reconstituted Home Fleet—the Grand Fleet of the War. Flying his flag in the battleship Neptune, Sir Francis Bridgman was Commander-in-Chief during the critical days of the Agadir crisis in the autumn of 1911, when Mr. Lloyd took up the German challenge to Europe, and by an outspoken Mansion House declaration probably postponed war. The Fleet up at Cromarty, watched by its guns all night, and senior officers will remember the destroyers, under the late Sir Robert Arbuthnot, steaming out of harbour "prepared to battle." On turning over the command to Sir George Callaghan, Admiral Bridgman became First Sea Lord. But he did not hold the post very long, resigning, it was freely alleged, owing to differences of opinion with Mr. Winston Churchill, but upon the inner reasons for his action history is silent. A man of impressive appearance, he had the air of a grand seigneur, and though very much liked by his personal staff, it cannot be said that he was popular in the fleet; very few Admirals were "popular" in the strenuous pre-war days. They had other things to think about.

It is announced that shares in the proposed Domestic Industrial Bank amounting to \$75,000,000 have already been subscribed by various commercial interests in the country as well as by overseas Chinese. The bank will be formally opened in the spring.

Branches of the Central Bank of China will shortly be opened in the Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien to facilitate financial transactions between the Central and Provincial Governments. Representatives from the Head Office in Shanghai have been despatched to Hankow, Kinkiang and Foochow to make necessary arrangements.

Because she kept her fiancé waiting four hours while she had her hair done, a young girl of Peking, France, was deserted by her prospective bridegroom on the very morning of the marriage. The young couple met in the morning of the day when the wedding was to take place, and the girl told her fiancé that she was going to the hairdresser's, to have her hair done for the ceremony and made an appointment with her fiancé for an hour and a half later. Two hours passed. The prospective bridegroom lost his patience and went to the hairdresser's. The hairdressing operation was still in progress, the girl having had to wait her turn. The fiancé lost his temper and said he had repeated of the idea of marrying a woman who wasted so much time with her hair. Neither the bride's tears nor the protests of the relatives could alter his decision.

Pulverized Coal.

The news that the Blue Star Company has decided to convert all its vessels into pulverized coal burners is extremely interesting. This line maintains a very fine mail service between London and South American ports, and the decision of the owners to adopt this new system marks another stage of the keen contest between coal and oil for steam-raising purposes. Pulverized coal fuel for steam boilers both on land and sea is a matter upon which research and experiment have been continuously expended for years in the United States, and quite a number of working installations have been established for land power purposes especially. For marine purposes, in which also the United States have taken the lead, the system has received highly successful demonstration in practice and in this line of development Britain is now taking a hand. The satisfactory results attending the use of pulverized coal fuel on board the Mercers of the United States Shipping Board have been maintained and improved during the continuous service since the fitting of the system in November last. The success of the system led to many experiments being made in England, and what is known as the Brand system (devised by Captain Brand) was subjected to rigorous tests for ten successive days at Ramsey some months ago. These trials were carried out by Mr. Arthur Sutcliffe, late chief engineer of the Cunard Line, who was assisted by Mr. N. Montagu, formerly of Beardmore's, Glasgow. A number of marine engineers and colliery-owners who witnessed the tests expressed satisfaction at the results.

The "Blue Star" Tests.

The news called by Reuters concerning the Blue Star Company's decision marks a very definite step which encourages the belief that "steam" is a long way from following "oil" as a result of the keen competition of oil-fuel steamers and motor-ships. The decision has been taken after very careful tests. An initiative plan for pulverizing coal and burning it was fitted a number of months ago to one out of four of the steam boilers on board the Blue Star liner Statistat, and that vessel recently completed a voyage to South America and back with such satisfactory results that she was sent to the Tyne to be equipped with apparatus for all her boilers. While this vessel has the distinction of being the first British-owned steamer to burn coal in its pulverized form, the enterprise and credit attaching to the order for a steamer designed and constructed for the exclusive use of pulverized coal fuel belongs to the Berwickshire Steamship Company, Liverpool. This company in August placed an order with the Blythwood Shipbuilding Company, of Scotland, for a coal-carrying steamer of 2,500 tons deadweight capacity, both of whose boilers will be fitted with pulverized coal fuel. The direct object is to demonstrate the full economies that can be obtained in a tramp steamer of average size by the adoption of the system of firing without any elaboration, and for this reason the vessel will be fitted with ordinary triple expansion steam from the boilers at 200 lbs. pressure. The boilers will be hoppered to feed the pulverizers automatically, but the actual type of pulverizing plant and burning apparatus has not yet been decided upon. Besides the several very marked and fairly obvious economic advantages concerned with bunkering and stoking operations, the pulverized coal fuel system has strong appeal on the score of its immense possible influence on the British coal industry, and interest in the development of the system is keen and many-sided.

FENG MOVING HIS HEADQUARTERS.**BREAK WITH CHIANG KAI SHEK.****KWANGSI CLIQUE TAKES SIDES.**

(Fah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20th. Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, following his return to Honan, has telegraphed to Nanking stating that he intends to transfer his military staff and assistants to Kaifengfu and that special trains will be sent to Fukow to carry them north.

This is regarded as proof that Marshal Feng is at variance with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and Marshal Yen Hui Shan. Marshal Chiang is alleged to have secured the co-operation of the Kwangsi Clique in the present move.

Marshal Feng is thus isolated especially as General Pei Chung Hsi, long an opponent of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, has been forced to retire by the superior power of the Kwangsi Clique.

Difficult Situation.**[NAVAL WIRELESS.]**

A difficult military situation has arisen in Southern Shantung and Northern Honan, which is due probably to the alleged combination of Yen Hui Shan and Chiang Kai Shek against Feng Yu Hsiang. Some of Feng's chief adherents, included among whom is the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs (Feng's brother-in-law), have left Nanking hurriedly during the last few days.

No confirmation has yet been obtained of the report that fighting has already occurred in the Taining area.

There is no change to report in the situation at Chefoo. The brigand chief, Hsueh Feng Chi, is reported to be at Lungkow.

FIVE BAR FLAG.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20th. A Japanese report from Dairen states that Chang Tsung Chang and Wu Kuang Hsin sailed for Lungkow yesterday morning, while the Five Bar flag was again hoisted at the port offices at Tsingtao yesterday afternoon.

HANKOW BOYCOTTERS' TERMS.

(Fah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20th. The Japanese residents in the Hankow Japanese Concession are becoming weary of the boycott situation. They sent a delegation to approach the Strike Committee at Hankow yesterday and obtain the opinion of the leaders regarding the settlement of the crisis. The Strike Committee, however, stood by its former policy and demanded that the incident in which a Chinese coolie was killed by a Japanese motor-cyclist must be settled before other problems were touched.

In view of the fact that the Sino-Japanese negotiations have broken down the Anti-Japanese Society at Nanking is urging that the central authorities should adopt a more drastic policy towards Japan.

COMPLETE RUPTURE.

(Fah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20th. The Evening News learns "from official sources" that the demands of the Nationalist Government that Japan shall assume full responsibility for the Tsinan incident, pay reparations totalling \$30,000,000 and dismiss General Fukuda, the Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces at Tsinan, have resulted in a complete rupture of the Wang-Yoshizawa negotiations.

NEW MINISTERS.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

NANKING, Feb. 20th. The Central Political Council has appointed Chi Chi Ping, Chu Ping Chan, Chi Chun Lien, Wu Sze King, and Tai En Sai as Ministers Plenipotentiary to Italy, Belgium, Scandinavia, the Netherlands and Brazil respectively.

POLICEMEN WHILE YOU WAIT.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PEKING, Feb. 20th. The Legation Quarter authorities rapidly solved yesterday's strike problem. During the night an entire new police force was recruited which was on duty before midday. The new police consist of former municipal police, watchmen, etc.

H.M.S. MOTH REFLOATED.**[NAVAL WIRELESS.]**

WUCHOW, Feb. 20th. H.M.S. Moth was refloated yesterday and towed to a position about four miles above Webster Rocks. This was to get out of the strong currents, which prevented the placing of collision mats in the required positions. The work of making her fit for the passage to Hong Kong is proceeding.

POSTAL CONTROL IN KWANGTUNG.**CANTON AND SWATOW SECTIONS.****TWO HEAD OFFICES.**

(Fah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20th. The Ministry of Communications issued an order yesterday to reform the postal administration of Kwangtung. The existing Post Office at Swatow will henceforth be independent of that in Canton and the whole province will be divided into two sections under the control of one or other of the offices.

CHINA'S NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT.**AID FROM GERMAN EXPERTS.****CHIANG TSO PIN AT BERLIN.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

BERLIN, Feb. 19th. The influence of the West on China, with special reference to Germany, was the subject of an address to a delegation of journalists by Mr. Chiang Tso Pin, the new Chinese Minister to Berlin, who has only recently arrived in Germany.

After referring to the friendly relations existing between China and Germany, he declared that the Chinese National Government intended to carry out a big programme of economic reconstruction in the very near future.

It was impossible, he said, to feed China's rapidly growing population of over 400,000,000 souls from the yield of China's own agriculture, nor could China produce sufficient raw materials.

The industrialisation of the country was, therefore, imperative. At least, this was the Chinese opinion of the problem.

The experience gained by the scientists, technical experts and industrialists in Germany, which in the eyes of the Chinese was one of the most highly developed industrial countries in the world, would prove most valuable to China.

DEATH OF VIVIAN DENT.**A NOTED SINOLOGUE.**

(Fah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20th. The death is announced of Vivian Dent, formerly Commissioner of Customs and a noted Sinoologue, as the result of injuries received in a motor-bus accident.

WORLD COURT AT THE HAGUE.**AMERICA'S ADHERENCE WITH RESERVATIONS.****SEEKING A FORMULA.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th. Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary of State, has handed to the diplomatic representatives of all Powers signatory to the World Court Protocol, a Note intimating that the United States is willing to become a Member of the Court of International Justice at the Hague provided a formula can be discovered for safeguarding the interests of the United States and overcoming the obstacle of the fifth American reservation.

The fifth reservation stipulated that the World Court shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States is interested.

Unofficial circles in Washington, on learning of Mr. Kellogg's Note, express the opinion that it is not unlikely that the impending conference of international jurists at Geneva on amendments of the statutes of the International Court may discover a formula to be incorporated in the revised Statutes which will adequately cover the reservation made by the Senate of the United States.

LEAGUE SPEECHES BROADCAST.**EXPERIMENTS FROM GENEVA.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th. The Secretariat of the League of Nations has informed the Federal Radio Commission that it will conduct short-wave broadcasting trials in March to the United States, South America, Japan and Australia.

League speeches will be broadcast to the United States and South America, on March 12th, 15th, and 26th, in English, French and Spanish for one hour; to Japan on March 13th, 20th, and 27th, in English for half-an-hour.

The League wireless station PCLL, uses a short-wave of 12.4 metres with a power of 25 kilowatts.

ROYAL VISIT TO WHITE CITY.**CAREFUL INSPECTION OF EXHIBITS.****PRINCE'S INTEREST IN SALESMANSHIP.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]****LONDON, Feb. 19th.**

The Prince of Wales today tramped for nearly six miles in the London section of the British Industries Fair in his anxiety to see the whole of the remarkable exhibition. Her Majesty the Queen and Prince George accompanied him for part of the way, and the Royal Party took a marked interest in the section exploited by the Empire Marketing Board.

The Queen was particularly attracted to some Chinese designs on furniture in one section of the Fair, and finally completed the purchase of a bedroom suite for Windsor Castle.

Chinese Designs.

The suite is carried out in Chinese lacquer in a soft pastel blue, with conventional Chinese designs, some of which the makers stated had been copied from designs in the South Kensington Museum.

The suite, it is to be noted, was made by disabled trained ex-Servicemen.

Her Majesty also spent a great deal of time in admiration of the new Chinese jade-ware exhibits. She purchased an ash-tray adorned with two parrots, which Her Majesty is taking to Bognor on her return as a present for the King.

The King will be delighted to have a gift of this kind from the Exhibition, said Her Majesty, for he has always been keenly interested in the Fair, and would not miss it on any account if he were well.

German Buyers.

The Prince of Wales expressed the greatest pleasure on observing a number of German buyers on look-out for handbags and fancy leather goods, and he conversed with them for some little time.

In all the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Prince George spent two hours and a half at the White City, making a most exhaustive inspection of the exhibits.

Prince's Interest.

Once inside the Fair, the Queen and the two Princes separated, for they naturally wished to see different things. The Prince of Wales toured the whole exhibition.

His Royal Highness made particular inquiries at the various stalls in the section occupied by the Empire Marketing Board as to what was being done to improve salesmanship.

When visiting the most attractively arranged Canadian Section, the Prince disclosed his intention of endeavouring to go again to Canada in the near future.

The Queen afterwards returned to Bognor.

THE KING.**CONFINED TO ROOM BY THE COLD.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

It was stated at Craigwell House this morning that the King passed a good night. The weather continues so cold and the easterly winds so sharp that it has not yet been possible to take the King on the verandah as it is hoped to do immediately the climatic conditions are suitable.

After a good night, His Majesty has had a satisfactory day, states an official message from Craigwell House, Bognor, on Tuesday.

In the morning it was cold, dull and cheerless, but in the afternoon there were a few hours of sunshine, and the King was again able to sit in a chair at the open window of his room to enjoy it.

Dr. Woods went down from London to apply violet ray treatment. It is understood that the members of the Royal Suite are quite satisfied with the King's progress.

Warmer Day.

Although the weather forecasts anticipate a continuance of cold and frosty weather with easterly and south-easterly winds, in Central London the temperature this morning had risen to freezing point at 9 o'clock and in the following few hours increased to 37 degrees Fahrenheit, the highest temperature for several days. There was yesterday a thaw in the south-west of England, but over the rest of Great Britain there was no appreciable relaxation in the grip of the frost.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.**ST. MIRREN BEATEN.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, Feb. 19th. Cowdenbeath effected one of the biggest surprises of the season in the Scottish League, visiting St. Mirren and scoring a capital victory by four goals to one.

Another Scottish League match between Glasgow Celtic and Hamilton Academicals resulted in a win for the Celtic by 3-0.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT TRIUMPH.**AMERICA CHOOSES BLACKBURN MACHINES.****U.S. EXPERTS' DECISION.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]****RUSS, Feb. 20th.**

It is understood that arrangements have been reached whereby flying boats of British design will be used on the new commercial air service to be established between the United States Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast of South America. An influential group of American financiers are promoting the scheme, and their technical representatives, after a five months tour devoted to an examination of flying boat types in many countries, have entered into an agreement with the Blackburn Aeroplane Company of Leeds, who are among the pioneers of British aviation and are particularly noted for their all-metal design of large flying boats.

A United States company will be formed, known as the Blackburn Aircraft Corporation, and will have the right under an agreement to use the British Blackburn design of flying boats and light aeroplanes. It was in a Blackburn Iris flying boat that the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, last year made his Baltic cruise, and the Parliamentary Secretary for Air, Sir Philip Sassoon, flew to India.

Flying Route Outlined.

The American manufacturing and operating rights have been acquired by A. H. Martine of New York and he announces that a \$10,000,000 American company will be organized in the United States and air lines inaugurated before the end of 1929, going to South America by way of Cuba and Central America, with an eventual "hook up" across the South Atlantic to South Africa.

Mr. Martine says that the deal is a very important one, both from the viewpoint of military and commercial aviation. Seaplanes of all kinds will be shipped from England until the American factory is in operation.

COSTES' EARLY CRASH.**DOWN IN PARIS SUBURBS.****LEBRIX' GOOD PROGRESS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]****PARIS, Feb. 19th.**

An early mishap befel the latest venture of the famous French aviator, Captain Costes, who left Le Bourget at 1.55 a.m. this morning in an endeavour to set up a new out and home record between Paris and Hanoi, Indo-China.

Costes was making for Tripoli, but the great machine in which he was flying had not been in the air for many minutes when engine trouble developed and Costes was forced to land at Bondy, on the outskirts of Paris.

The machine crashed and has been completely destroyed, but the occupants escaped unhurt. Costes was accompanied on this disastrous flight by two lesser-known aviators. It was planned that the party should study the prospects of the establishment of a regular air mail service between France and Indo-China, and the machine was carrying mail representing 90,000 francs.

LEBRIX' FLIGHT.

Lebrix, Costes' companion in many famous flights, is making good progress in his flight to Saigon. Leaving Tunis on Tuesday, he passed over Benghazi at 12.30 a.m. on Wednesday morning, and landed at Heliopolis at 8.45.

SAFER FLYING BY NIGHT.**AUTOMATIC LIGHTING OF AERODROMES.****SWITCHED ON BY SOUND.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]****NEW YORK, Feb. 19th.**

An extremely valuable device for the aid of aircraft, made possible by the combination of two recent inventions, was effectively demonstrated at the Newark airport in New Jersey this evening.

In response to the sound of a siren from an approaching aeroplane, the vast landing ground was automatically flooded with light from a 24,000,000 candle-power electric beacon.

This was accomplished without aid of any kind by the ground staff.

The test was repeated with complete success from various directions and altitudes by the same pilot and the same machine.

It was afterwards disclosed to journalists invited to witness the demonstration that the experiments were carried on by means of the sound sensitive device which is a vital portion of the internal mechanism of "Mr. Televok," the famous mechanical man, or robot, manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric Company.

The application of the principle to other machinery seems a likely development.

BOON FOR BRITISH MINERS.**COLLIERIES WORKING TO CAPACITY.****FROST HOLDS UP COMPETITORS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]****LONDON, Feb. 20th.**

The frosty weather in England, which experts consider is likely to last for some days, besides providing skaters with more opportunities than they have had for years, has created a temporary boom in the coal industry. Practically every colliery in Britain is working to full capacity and the demand for skilled miners is increasing daily.

The frost has not only increased the demand for coal but has locked up some of Britain's keenest competitors owing to the freezing of the Polish and Baltic ports and the inland waterways of Germany.

These conditions may, of course, rapidly disappear, but the immediate outlook in the British coal-fields is good and the demand for transport by rail and sea is exceptionally heavy.

Less Unemployment.

A further decrease of 27,000 is officially recorded in registered unemployment as compared with the preceding week. For several weeks the figures have shown progressive improvement approximately on the same scale.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of distress caused by unemployment now approaches a total of £700,000, which will be brought to £1,400,000 by the Government's pound for pound contribution. The amount already distributed exceeds £432,000.

Boots and Clothing.

All requisitions for boots and clothing for women and children in the distressed areas have been met, and local committees are assisting by special grants in cases of illness, or accident and are also making grants to enable the recipients to accept fresh employment. Assistance is also being given in school fees and where necessary in the provision of extra nourishment to families. Other uses to which the money supplied by the central fund is being put include the granting of assistance towards the transfer of young persons and special assistance in certain matters in connection with emigration and the assistance in the cultivation of market garden allotments.

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION.**HOOVER'S DETERMINATION.****IDAHO'S DOUBTFUL EXAMPLE.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]****WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th.**

It is believed that Mr. Hoover, the President-Elect, who has just returned to Washington from Florida, will devote all his energies to the enforcement of Prohibition. It is rumoured that he intends to remove the responsibility for the enforcement of the law from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, at the head of which will be the redoubtable "Dry" Senator Borah.

Sensor Borah was only yesterday speaking about Prohibition. The subject under discussion was the Jones Bill, which seeks to fix the maximum penalty for violation of the Prohibition Law at five years imprisonment, or a fine of \$10,000.

After Senator Reed had referred in most scornful terms to the activities of "Pussyfoot" Johnson and the Anti-Saloon League, Senator Borah insisted that the constitution must be respected.

Sensor Borah stated his own State, Idaho, as the model of a law-abiding community.

Members of the Senate were greatly amused when in response to the statement, Senator Bruce, of Maryland, read a newspaper article headed "Idaho Drowns Dry Problem in Moonshine" and going on to describe the conditions in Idaho as "shocking."

The Bill was adopted and now goes to the House of Representatives.

EXPERTS CONFERENCE ON REPARATIONS.**ORGANISATION OF SUB-COMMITTEES.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]****RUSS, Feb. 19th.**

At its meeting in Paris this morning, the Experts Committee on Reparations received certain suggestions from Sir Josiah Stamp and Dr. Schacht, the British and German members, who were requested by the Committee to continue with the assistance of Messrs. Parmentier (France), Swirlich (Italy) and Gutt (Belgium) their investigations into the best means of organizing sub-committees for the special examination of complex questions on the agenda.

PREMIER TO THE RESCUE.**BACK BENCH CONSERVATIVES IN REVOLT.****GOVERNMENT NEARLY DEFEATED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]****LONDON, Feb. 20th.**

The newspapers gave prominence to a scene in the House of Commons last night when Mr. Baldwin's eleventh hour intervention saved the Government from defeat.

The debate was on the question of compensating Irish loyalists who suffered loss during the troubles in south Ireland, and back bench Conservatives openly revolted when Mr. Amery introduced an estimate attempting to justify the Government's decision not fully to pay claims above £1,000.

Mr. Churchill's adamant attitude particularly annoyed the Conservatives, and anxious Government Whips, fearing a division, fought in Mr. Baldwin, who immediately moved to report progress and enable the whole matter to be reconsidered.

CAUSE OF SPANISH REVOLT.**PROMOTION BY MERIT OR SENIORITY?****ARTILLERY CORPS DISSOLVED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]****MADRID, Feb. 20th.**

The Artillery corps which was responsible for the recent revolt has been temporarily dissolved, and the officers are to be regarded as civilians and are not entitled to wear uniform or draw their salaries until the Corps is reconstituted in June. The officers have been ordered to proceed within twenty-four hours to certain places of residence where they will stay until further notice.

A Royal Decree.

Discontent against the present régime has been particularly rife since the Royal Decree of June 1923, which introduced promotion by merit and ended promotion by seniority which was adopted by the Corps fifty years ago as a protest against nepotism.

The officers who will be commissioned in the re-constituted Corps will be obliged to swear fidelity to the constituted Government.

LABOUR IN THE FAR EAST.**REVIEW BY ALBERT THOMAS.****KUOMINTANG'S POWER.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]****GENEVA, Feb. 19th.**

Interviewed to-day on his return from a tour of the Far East, embracing China and Japan, M. Albert Thomas, of the International Labour Office, said that he had been greatly struck by the manner in which the racial problem was everywhere to the forefront in the Far East.

His observations on China were brief, but he stated that the Kuomintang had given him the impression of being a more powerful party, though he added that Europeans in China were of the belief that civil war would break out again one day.

China, he said, was engaged in elaborating a social code that would enable the unification of labour conditions.

Conditions both in China and in Japan were very similar, though Japan was making great strides towards the betterment of labour conditions. Japan, he said, would eventually ratify several new Labour Conventions. He added that employers and workers in Japan appear to be ripe for collective action.

NEW PAPAL STATE.**INDEPENDENT POSTS AND TELEPHONES.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]****ROME, Feb. 19th.**

Rapid development of the new Papal Territory is indicated in a report from an authoritative source that the newly-erected Sovereign State of the Vatican is to have its own telegraph office and telephone exchange.

The innovations will give the Pope and the Papal authorities communications with the outside world independent of any Italian supervision.

The Papal authorities from now on, it is stated, will be in a position to get into direct touch with London, Paris, Berlin and elsewhere.

It has also been arranged that the Vatican will send its own correspondence in Pontifical letters connecting with various trains.

U.S. TUBE TRAIN CRASHES.**FRANTIC FIGHT FOR LIFE.****POOLS OF BLAZING OIL.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]****NEW YORK, Feb. 20th.**

Fifty passengers were injured and two hundred affected by smoke and fumes as the result of a fire on the first car of a tube train proceeding to New Jersey by the underground railway beneath the Hudson River.

There were a thousand passengers on board the train, many of whom had their clothes torn off in the mad scramble to escape. When the windows of the train were opened to let out the smoke flames appeared and men and women clawed one another in a mad fight for safety in which the weaker were trampled under foot. Several of the passengers say they saw pools of blazing oil in the tunnel.

EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF ARMS.**AMERICAN ACTION SHELVED.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]****WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th.**

The Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives has "shelved" the resolution empowering the President to place an embargo on the export of arms and munitions to belligerents. The measure is therefore killed for the present as far as Congress is concerned, as it adjourns early in March.

LABOUR MINISTRY IN AUSTRALIA?**GENERAL ELECTION IN THE OFFING.**

MILITARY GOLF AT FANLING.

SOUTH CHINA COMMAND MEETING.

D. G. G. MACDONALD WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The South China Command Golf Meeting was held last Monday and Tuesday over the Old Course at Fanling, when the Command Championship and the second round of the Inter-Unit Championship was played off, in addition to a Championship under handicap and singles and fourballs against bogey.

Scoring on the whole was high, and competitors found a good deal of difficulty on the greens. Also all the back tees were in use, even the one at the 7th which was probably quite new to most of the competitors, and there was quite a lot of wind. Actually it began to blow on Monday afternoon, and blew a great deal harder on Tuesday morning, so that Colonel Skinner's return of all square in the bogey competition represented good golf. MacDonald won the Command Championship with the rather high total of 83+85=168, followed by Captain Le Gros who returned a score of 172. Le Gros led the field in the morning by one shot, but rather fell away in the afternoon when he put in a card of 80. The high scores were largely accounted for by the exceptional number of short putts missed throughout the day.

The semi-finals of the Inter-Unit Championship will be played on Friday, February 22nd, and the final will take place next week.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Skinner, the wife of Colonel R. B. Skinner, O.B.E., presented the prizes in the Men's Club House. The results were:

Command Championship.

D. G. G. MacDonald	83+85=168
Capt. F. G. Le Gros	89+90=179
Colonel J. S. Bostock	85+88=173
R.A.M.C.	87+86=173
Major F. Harris	87+86=173
Major D. W. Beamish	88+89=177
R.A.M.C.	88+89=177
Colonel R. B. Skinner	88+90=178
R.E.	88+90=178
Major H. C. E. Hall	87+91=178
1st Queen's	87+91=178

Command Handicap Championship.

Major F. Harris	87+86=173
R.A.M.C.	87+86=173
Col. J. S. Bostock	85+88=173
R.A.M.C.	85+88=173
Capt. F. G. Le Gros	89+90=179
A. H. Musson	84+96=180
R.A.	84+96=180
Maj. D. W. Beamish	88+89=177
R.A.M.C.	88+89=177
Maj. H. C. E. Hall	87+91=178
1st Queen's	87+91=178

Bogey Singles.

Col. R. B. Skinner (9)	all square
A. H. Musson (12)	1 down
Capt. A. S. C. Kennedy (19)	1 down

Bogey Fourballs.

Col. J. S. Bostock (9)	4 up
Major D. W. Beamish (10)	4 up
Capt. F. G. Le Gros (9)	2 up
A. H. Musson (12)	2 up
Col. R. B. Skinner (9)	1 up
Lt.-Col. E. D. Matthews (10)	1 up
C. N. Joy (12) and R. F. Wright (19)	1 up

INTER-UNIT GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.

R.A.M.C. "B" w.c. R.E. and R. Signals "B" scr.	
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Second Round.

R.E. BRIGADE "A" "A"	
Capt. F. G. Le Gros	4
A. H. Musson	4
Capt. H. H. M. Oliver	4
Capt. J. M. Murphy	4
	18

R.A.M.C. "B"

Major G. W. W. Ward	0
Major W. K. Morrison	0
Major F. G. Flood	0
Major R. A. Flood	0
	0

1st BNS and HEETS.

Major A. D. Gaye	4
Capt. D. M. Crowe	7
W. Rickman	7
Capt. D. R. Thomas	0
	18

H.K. BRIGADE "A" "B"

C. N. Joy	0
K. A. Herge	0
E. H. Walker	0
Capt. A. S. C. Kennedy	0
	0

(Continued on next column)

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES SEMI-FINAL.

K.O.S.B. v. H.M.S. KENT, 1.

The semi-final game in the Senior United Services Shield Competition was played on the Garrison ground at Sookunpoo yesterday afternoon, the K.O.S.B. qualifying for the final by the odd goal in three.

The teams:—
H.M.S. Kent: Hemmings, Johnson and Jones; Bugley, Tilley and Butler; Clarke, Cartwright, McGregor, Stevenson and Ford.

K.O.S.B.: MacDougall, Gear and Gardner; Everest, Davey and Skigg; Humphreys, Stock, Reeves, McInchey and Alexander.

Referee: Capt. A. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., R.A.

The game opened in favour of the K.O.S.B. but the Kent defended strongly. The Borderers showed the better combination forward and Alexander tested Hemmings with a header. The Borderers took the lead early when Reeves sent Stock in to score from close range. MacDougall turned out shots from Clarke and Cartwright and during the pressure Gardner handled in the penalty area. Jones took the spot kick, but MacDougall made a fine save.

Ford sent in a wing shot and MacDougall saved almost under the bar. Half-time: K.O.S.B. 1; H.M.S. Kent 0.

Early in the second half, Reeves added to the K.O.S.B. lead. The game was a typical cup-tie one and was very fast over the ninety minutes. Several hard knocks were given and received at times the players were inclined to leave the ball and take the man. However, the game continued in true service rivalry, the supporters of each team cheering their players continuously.

When MacDougall failed to stop a shot from Clarke and made the score two to one, excitement ran high and the sailors cheered every kick and tackle by the Kent players. The final whistle sounded with the K.O.S.B. winners by two goals to one.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS' v. UNITED SERVICES.

The following will represent the Volunteers against the United Services in a two day match on Monday and Tuesday, February 25th and 26th, commencing at 1 p.m. sharp each day, lunch at 12 noon, on the H.K.C.C. ground:—

E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), H. Owen Hughes, A. W. Hayward, H. V. Parker, B. C. Fincher, C. D. Wales, J. L. Boonar, O. Moor, A. Reid, G. E. R. Divett, and F. Zimmerman.

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE "ON THE AIR"

Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30-6.45 p.m.—Piano and vocal recital by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowe-Smith (Accompanist, Mrs. A. Hargreaves Brownie). Relayed from the Helena May Institute.
7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8.30 p.m.—Evening programme (Victor and H.M.V. records).
10.10 p.m.—News bulletin.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

R.A.M.C. "A"

Major T. C. Bowie	4
Col. J. S. Bostock	2
Major D. W. Beamish	6
Major R. E. Lucas	6
	90

2ND K.O.S.B.

A. B. S. Clarke	0
Capt. A. G. Dobbin	0
Major B. O. Lake	0
J. G. Shillington	0
	0

R.E. AND R. SIGNALS "A"

D. G. G. MacDonald	7
Col. R. B. Skinner	1
C. J. M. Martin	0
Lt.-Col. F. J. C. Wyatt	0
	8

1st QUEEN'S

Major H. C. E. Hall	0
Capt. G. A. Pilleau	0
Capt. W. G. R. Beeton	4
Lt.-Col. J. H. Boyd	0
	4

LAWN TENNIS.

H. D. RUMJAHN BEATS HO KA LAU.

MANY MATCHES DECIDED.

The meeting of H. D. Rumjahn and Ho Ka Lau in the first round of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony yesterday attracted a good deal of attention, and in a spectacular match the former won by three sets to one. On the run of play there was little difference between the two, but the ability of the Indian player in controlling the ball and varying his shots gained for him the issue. Ho Ka Lau played as well as expected and never appeared much inferior, holding his own in many long rallies. Both were inclined to be cautious and took very few risks.

Opening at a fast pace, both fought for the lead, and in an interesting struggle Rumjahn forged ahead by 3-1, but Ho Ka Lau quickly equalised. The Indian then attacked, mixing his shots cleverly, which broke Ho's game, and secured the first set at 6-4. Rumjahn played consistently well in the following set and gave his opponent few chances. Although most of the rallies were long, Rumjahn turned the scales invariably in his favour by good placements and net play, often forcing Ho Ka Lau into tight corners. Two sets to love down, the Chinese retaliated and in the third set succeeded in reducing his arrears, winning the set with the loss of one game only by accurate and hard hitting all over the court.

The pace appeared to tell on both in the fourth set, and played slowed down somewhat. Steady play was seen, but Rumjahn held the upper hand and won the set at 6-2. In the other Singles match Lim Peng Chin made short work of Fujimori, conceding only five games to his opponent.

Open Doubles.

The Lo brothers qualified for the second round in the Open Doubles by beating Lieut.-Col. Wyatt and Forster after four sets had been played. The latter did creditably and held their own in the opening stages, equalising after losing the first set, but their opponents had matters much their own way in the following two sets.

Father and son, the Greens, were successful against Hachiuma and Fujieda, winning by three straight sets. They now meet the Lo brothers in the second round.

J. G. Lawrie and G. W. Sewell also qualified for the second round, defeating the Li brothers. The latter opened well, leading by 5-3 in the first set, but then fell off, the British pair controlling the game from that stage and winning eventually by straight sets.

A. H. Crook gave McEachran a very good game in the Club Singles and fully extended his opponent.

RESULTS.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

Open Singles.

H. D. Rumjahn beat Ho Ka Lau,	6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 6-2.
Lim Peng Chin beat T. Fujimori,	6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

Open Doubles.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Lieut.-Col. Wyatt and L. Forster,	6-0, 4-6, 6-3.
S. E. Green and D. S. Green beat Y. Hachiuma and T. Fujieda,	6-3, 7-5, 6-3.
J. G. Lawrie and G. W. Sewell beat Li Woon Tsai and Li Wai Tsai,	6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

Club Singles.

J. S. McEachran beat A. H. Crook,	6-3, 6-3, 6-3.
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TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

E. W. Raiton v. Cheng Chi Wing.	
R. F. Jones v. J. Barrow.	

Open Doubles.

T. Honda and T. Akizawa v. Luk Tang Cheung and Luk Ding Ching.	
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Club Singles.

2nd Round—L. T. Ride v. L. Foster.	
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Singles Handicap "B"

R. P. Mottis (over 1/6) v. W. Woodward (rec. 2/6).	
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Handicap Doubles.

E. D. Lawrence and W. A. Nowers (over 5/6) v. A. Reid and J. A. Summers (rec. 2/6).	
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BRITISH TENNIS PLAYERS.

RANKING LISTS TO BE PUBLISHED.

(TENNIS ASSOCIATION'S AGENCY.)

London, Feb. 19th.

Following the example of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which is the governing body in that country for the game, the Lawn Tennis Association has decided to institute ranking lists of men and women players. The first list will be issued at the end of the forthcoming season.

The Lawn Tennis Association has also decided in future to present gold medals to all women players taking part as Britain's representatives in matches against American players for the Wightman Cup.

American Rankings.

Boston, Feb. 9th.

William T. Tilden has been ranked again as America's No. 1 player and Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley heads the list of women players, according to the national rankings for 1928, just published by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Tilden's great friend, Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, New York, with whom he won the doubles championships of the United States and England in 1927, is No. 2, while George M. Lott, Jr. of Chicago, is No. 3 and John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, No. 4. The others in the men's first ten are:—

Wilmer Allison, of Austin, Texas.
John Van Ryn, of Orange, New Jersey.
Frederick Mercur of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
John Doe of Santa Monica, California.
Julius Seligson of New York.

In the women's best ten, Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley, California, is placed at No. 1. She is the winner of every major title in women's lawn tennis and undisputed empress of the courts. She holds the championships of the United States, England and France. Miss Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, California, is No. 2. The other players ranked in the women's first ten are:—

Miss Edith Cross of San Francisco.
Mrs. Molla Mallory of New York.
Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy of Santa Monica, California.
Miss Marjorie Morrill of Dedham, Massachusetts.
Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Larper Harper of San Francisco is the Navy finalist. Mrs. A. H. Chapin, Jr., of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. J. P. Corbier of Southboro, Massachusetts.

Tilden Reinstated.

Boston, Feb. 9th.

Big Bill Tilden was reinstated to a complete amateur status today by the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, who have been considering the matter since September last. Tilden was suspended on August 9th because of his newspaper articles during the Wimbledon tournament.

William Tilden applied for reinstatement as an amateur tennis player eligible to play in tournaments under the jurisdiction of the United States Lawn Tennis Association on September 14th, but the regular September meeting of the Executive Committee did not act upon his application. On December 6th, when the body met again, a decision was reached to refer Tilden's application to the Amateur Rules Committee. That body was instructed to confer with Tilden and report the result of its investigation to the Executive Committee in February.

A definite action resulting from the Tilden disturbance was the approval of a rule, recommended by the Davis Cup Committee, that "No player while a member of the Davis Cup, Wightman Cup or International team representing the United States, shall write or give interviews or contribute, in any way, tennis matter to newspapers, magazines or other publications, including radio talks, whether or not for a consideration."

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

Paris, February 12.—At the request of the expert commission, which the Americans have christened the "Young Commission," Dr. Schacht explained certain points regarding Germany's economic position as presented in the Parker Gilbert Report.

Berlin, February 12th.—Mr. Parker Gilbert, the Reparations Agent-General, arrived here today. He returns to Paris shortly to assist the Commission of Reparations Experts.

FIGHT FOR WORLD'S TITLE.

HOOD TO MEET DUNDEE IN AMERICA.

WILL THE BRITISHER WIN?

According to reports received from London, Jack Hood, the British welterweight champion will be matched against Johnny Dundee of America for the world's welterweight title in America shortly. Meantime, Hood is due to meet Len Harvey at Crystal Palace this evening. The latter match is regarded in official circles as the nature of a test bout by which Hood will be able to better determine his chances against the American champion.

Representatives of the New York State Athletic Commission will be present at to-night's fight and as Hood and Harvey both meet at catch-weights, Hood's fight for the title will take place regardless of the result.

Hood has been training seriously in the Majors Hills for his fight with Harvey. His sparring partners have been Bob Carroll, the promising light heavyweight, and Jim Carr of Reading. Carroll will serve for Hood to practice his punch, while Carr, who recently defeated Rollo and Bloomfield, will suit him as being almost identical in stature and style with Harvey. Don Volante the featherweight, and Tarleton the bantamweight, will help to develop Hood's speed.

Experts regard Harvey as a tough proposition but consider that Hood will prove the better man.

It is said that Hood's meeting with Dundee will be a veritable battle of the giants. Both men represent the best of their class and Britain's attempt to secure a "Come-back" is causing some concern on the other side of the Atlantic.

Golf has played a prominent part in Hood's training. He has a handicap of twelve at his Birmingham club.

SIM SHIELD HOCKEY.

H.K. HOCKEY CLUB BEAT THE NAVY.

The Hong Kong Hockey Club, who lost to the Navy by the odd goal in three when they met for the first time in the Sim Shield competition, had their revenge in the return game yesterday afternoon by a 4-3 victory.

This reverse for the Navy gives the Army team a prospect of winning the trophy without a struggle unless the Club succeed in lowering the Army colours in the return match. Last season a deciding match became necessary owing to the Army and the Navy finishing with the same number of points. On that occasion the Army won after a great struggle by the only goal of the match and wrested the trophy from the Senior Service after they held it for two seasons.

This season the Army and the Navy each beat the other once. The Club lost to both once, but defeated the Navy in the return game. It remains to be seen whether the Club can hold the Army in the last match of the series, in which case it will become a tie in points all round. Scores in previous matches were Army 3, Navy 0; Navy 1, Army 1; Navy 2, Club 0; Army 4, Club 1.

The position of the teams to date is as under:—

	P. W. D. L. F. A. P.
Army	3 0 1 8 3 4
Navy	4 0 2 6 9 4
Club	3 1 0 2 6 8 2

HEADMASTER'S TRAP.

FORMER PUPIL ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

After five early morning visits had been paid to his house at Chertsey, and he had missed sums of money four times, Mr. Wilfrid Neville Harwood, headmaster of Virginia Water School, arranged for a friend to sleep in a downstairs room.

At Chertsey Police Court, Frederick W. Hopper (18), a milk carrier, who it was alleged, had been caught in the dining room, was committed for trial at Surrey Quarter Sessions, on a charge of breaking and entering.

Harold John Nash, an engineer fitter, of Fox Lane, Chertsey, said he slept in Mr. Harwood's house at a room in the back of the grounds. About 4 a.m. he heard the window of the dining room, next to his room, being pushed up, and someone entering. He rushed to the room, flashed an electric torch, and found Hopper, who screamed and begged for mercy. He was handed over to the police.

Mr. Harwood told the Court that he had known Hopper for some years. He was in the class when he was taught at Chertsey. His home had been raided five times previously, and money was stolen on four occasions.

SPORT IN ITALY.

MUSSOLINI IN COMMAND.

RUGBY FOOTBALL GETTING POPULAR.

THE VALUE OF SLEEP.

The suggestion made in the Press in Rome that an under-secretary for sport be appointed is one indication among many of the growing importance of sport in Italy. As a matter of fact, a government office already exists which exercises a wide control in matters of sport. This is the Italian National Olympic Committee, known by the Italian initials of its name as the C.O.N.I.

This body, following the general Fascist principle of centralisation, brings all sporting activities directly under government control. Its president is appointed by Mussolini and all sporting clubs and associations are bound by its regulations and orders. No sports club can exist unless duly federated to its particular body whose secretary and officers are under the immediate authority of the C.O.N.I.

All sporting activities from horse-racing to football are under the control of the Committee, which in case of disputes or irregularities can order an enquiry.

Enormous Strides.

Sport has made enormous strides in Italy during the last five or six years, and the presence of Signor Augusto Turati as president of the Olympic Committee goes to show the great importance which Mussolini attaches to sport. Signor Turati is himself a sportsman, being one of the most skilful amateur fencers in Italy, with a number of victories in international combats to his credit. He interested himself greatly in the recent introduction of Rugby football into Italy, and has sponsored a new kind of football called "la volata" which is a further development of the Rugby game. Turati regularly attends a great number of sporting events in Rome and elsewhere, and is always to be seen at important boxing matches.

Football, played according to the Association code, is the game which has made most converts in Italy. There are national and provincial leagues, in which teams, representing the principal cities, meet one another on Sundays and other holidays, and play before vast crowds of enthusiastic followers. Football has caught the imagination of the youth of Italy to such an extent that in scores of the less frequented narrow streets and alleys of Rome lads can be seen kicking a ball about at almost any time of the day.

Tennis, too, has made great strides in Italy, both among men and women, and a number of new clubs have been founded during the last two years.

Golf, so far, has made little impression on the Italian public, the few clubs scattered about the country being frequented chiefly by foreigners and members of the Italian aristocracy who have lived in international circles. Golf at present is unknown to the Italian middle classes.

Cycle and Walking Races.

Winter sports have enjoyed a greatly increased vogue of late, and young Italians are now beginning to popularise snow playgrounds in the Abruzzi mountains within a few hours train ride of Rome.

Cycle and walking races, in which the Italians have always been in the front, have lost a little of their pre-eminence among sports here owing to the prevailing craze for football.

The institution of the "Balilla" or Fascist Boy Scouts has done a great deal to popularise athletics in Italy. The figures recently published by Deputy Renato Ricci, President of the "Balilla" Association show the large increase in the ranks of this essentially Fascist organization. In December, 1927, there were 400,000 lads of from ten to 15 in the ranks of the organization. At the end of December, 1928, the number had increased to 912,242. The "vanguard corps" or "avanguardisti" comprising youths of from 15 to 18 had 327,000 members in December, 1927. At the end of last year, the figures were 435,999. This body of lads and youths receive athletic training and are encouraged to take up sport. As a result there are nearly a million and a half boys and youths in the country engaged in athletics and sport under the direct control of the government.

While the training given the lads of the "Balilla" corps is chiefly of an athletic and sporting character, the lads march in military formation when moving from one point to another. They wear a uniform which is a modification of the blackshirt uniform of the national militia, and they are commanded by officers much in the way that soldiers are. They do not, however, carry arms.

The corps possesses more than 1,000 sports grounds as against 500 in 1927. There are 750 more either in the course of construction or already begun. "Balilla Houses" containing gymnasiums, libraries, picture galleries and baths have been planned for construction during 1929 in Rome and a number of smaller centres.

THE VALUE OF SLEEP.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN FOOD.

ENEMY OF INSOMNIA.

Three distinguished physicians have written a short symposium on "The Value of Sleep" in *The Practitioner*. They are at one in estimating sleep as more important than food for human beings, but are not in complete agreement on the advisability of securing it by drugs.

The first writer, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, a former lecturer on mental disease at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, points out that "men can fast for several weeks, but loss of sleep, even for a few days, may prove fatal. It is recorded of three boys that after a bout that they could remain awake for a week, one was disabled after four days, one after five, and the other died on the seventh day."

Interpretations of Dreams.

Although sleep is essential to restoration, "four or five hours a night appear to suffice for some few of the

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice and sugar were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Blue Lion	7.98
White Lion	7.92
Green Seal	7.91
Red Seal White Bran	7.91
Green O Tan	7.06
Red Seal White	6.94
Double Seal	6.17
Green Seal White	6.08
Green Pearl No. 1 Broken	6.08
Red Seal No. 3	6.08
Red Seal No. 1 Broken	5.81
Sugar.	Per Picul.
Manila Green	7.03
Java Brown	6.30
Tung Ma	7.28
No. 20 coarse powdered	7.28
No. 15 coarse powdered	7.23
No. 24 coarse powdered	7.23

CANTON FOOD MARKET.

Quotations in Canton at Tuesday's market, for rice, sugar, flour and oil were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Black Dragon	10.90
Blue Anchor	10.90
Green Seal	11.10
Blue Lion White	10.95
Green Lion White	10.00
Three Marks	9.75
New Moon	10.00
Red Peach	10.10
Green Elephant	9.70
Green Star	9.65
Green Bird	9.35
Red Seal	10.05
Chai Mi Native	11.25
Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered	8.40
No. 3 coarse powdered	8.00
No. 20 coarse powdered	8.10
No. 1 Granulated	10.00
No. 1 Fine Granulated	11.00
Walchow Native White	9.80
Spring Candy	6.00
Flour.	Per Bag.
Man-of-War	24.20
Silver Seal	24.15
Banana	24.10
Cheung Luk	24.10
Maize	24.25
Sword of Kwanlai	4.18
Cannon	4.80
Cabbage	4.40
Dog's Head	4.40
Five Swallows	4.08
Oil.	Per Picul.
Groundnut:—	
Fanchi	24.50
Min How	24.00
Dairen	24.60
Tientsin	24.60
Kwongsi Wood	29.20
Kwongsi Tea Seed	19.50

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Canton, Feb. 19th.

No.	Per Bale.
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	2368
City of Gold	2363
Lotus Bee	2360
Peacock	2364
No. 13 Fui Kwai	2379
City of Gold	2380
Victory	2380
No. 20 Good Harvest	2396
Ng. Foot	2397
City of Gold	2397
Man Clock	2397
Globe	2397
Shepherd	2398
No. 10 Fui Kwai	2400
Globe	2401
No. 32 Pine Deer	2468
Double Horse	2462
Chung Hee	2464
Tin Koon	2466
No. 43 Fui Nee	2536
Butterfly	2538
No. 6 Lion	2589
Lion No. 2	2600

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Canton, Feb. 19th.

Water Works	82.85
Electric Light and Power Co.	4.53
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.50
The Sun Company	7.35
Sincere Company	10.10
Nanyang Bros. Rob. Co.	4.50
Canton Tramways	2.60
China Merchants S.S. Navigation Company	5.50
Central Bank	4.55

RAW SILK.

NOV. STATISTICS FROM U.S.

Messrs. Penarth & Co. have handed to the following letter from Messrs. Hoenhy, Hamekyk & Co., Liverpool, of January 5th:—

Prices have moved within a narrow range during the past week, and on balance, values are about unchanged.

The following November statistics with regard to America are now available:—

	1929.	1928.	1927.
Bales.			
Japanese exports to U.S.	36,248	40,735	44,123
Imports	48,154	26,630	59,670
Deliveries to Mills	47,708	46,947	47,634
Stocks in Warehouses	48,806	52,068	47,130
In Transit	52,600	58,900	18,700

The totals from the beginning of the season (July 1st), with comparisons, are as follows:—

	1929.	1928.	1927.
Bales.			
Japanese exports to U.S.	330,519	230,601	214,419
Imports	445,877	248,007	242,751
Deliveries to Mills	337,198	232,969	224,732
Stocks in Warehouses	239,492	273,880	172,217

THE TIN MARKET.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends:—Klang River Tin Dredging Co., Ltd.: 15 per cent. interim, 5 per cent. bonus.

Petaling Tin, Ltd.: 7 1/2 per cent. final, 5 per cent. bonus, 10 per cent. interim.

Kuala Lumpur Tin Fields, Ltd.: 6d. per share.

Tin Bentong, no liability: 1/- per share interim.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	February 20th, 1929.
B.C. Banks	124.25 buy, 124.50 nom.
Chartered Bank	222 buy, 224 nom.
Maritime Bank, A.B.	234 buy, 236 nom.
P. & O. Banks	237 buy, 239 nom.
East Asiatic	230 buy, 232 nom.
Danish Insurance	250 buy, 252 nom.
Gaika Insurance	2378 buy, 2380 nom.
North China Ins.	114.100 buy, 114.200 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
China Underwriters	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Douglases	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
S.S. Steamship	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Tugs	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Indo-China (Frat.)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Shell Transport	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Union Waterworks	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Benguet	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Kailan Mining Admin.	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Lanchester (combined)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (single)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
S.S. Explorations	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Shanghai Loans	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Rams	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Trench Mines	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharf	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
China Provident	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
New Engineering	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Shanghai Docks	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Ewo Cottons	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Oriental Cotton	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
S.S. Cottons (old)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Hotels	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Land	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Shanghai Land	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Realities	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Tramways	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Peak Trans (old)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Star Ferry	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
China Lights	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Electric (old)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Macao Electric	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Sandakan Lights	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Telephone (old)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
China Buses	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Singapore Tramways	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (Frat.)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
China Sugar	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Malayan Sugar	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Canton Loo	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Cements (combined)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (old)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Bopes (old)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Do. (new)	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
United Amboys	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Dairy Farms	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Watsons	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Der. A Wings	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Leas Crawford	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Mackintosh	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Sincere	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
Wm. Powell	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Amboys	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Constructions	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
B.K. Indus. G.I. Bonds	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	23.35 buy, 23.50 nom.
buy—buyers; sell—sellers; nom—nominal.	

"DOLORES"—THE "VAMPIRE"—AND SHE CAN'T HELP IT!

ECHO OF LONDON TRAGEDY.

London, February 18th (U.P.).—A real, living vampire, has emerged from Bohemian London to set the entire city talking. She is Dolores, "the beautiful model," who admits that her attraction for men has been the curse of her life.

She talks frankly of millionaires, princes, poor artists, musicians, dozens of men who have pursued her since she was 14 years old. Dolores speaks freely to reporters, writes signed articles for the Sunday newspapers, and gives the money to a hospital.

She is the most Bohemian of London's Bohemians, the thousands of artists who live in the Chelsea district of this metropolis. Dolores does not mean to be a siren or a vampire, but she can't help it.

She gave her life story to Fleet Street after a young artist, Frederick Atkinson, the twenty years old son of a miner, killed himself because of his infatuation for her. Other men had told Dolores good-bye and gone away to commit suicide; Atkinson was the first who made good the threat.

The Ugly Duckling.

Dolores is not a naturally beautiful girl. She has called herself "the family ugly duckling." Her younger sister, "Kid sister Mabel," who is now believed to be in Canada, was much more attractive, but escaped the attention of men and the "pursuing" that began to bother Dolores in her early teens. When she was fourteen the private secretary to a distinguished lady wanted to marry her. He later committed suicide.

According to Dolores own story, Charlie Chaplin was practically brought up by her mother. When Chaplin first joined Fred Karno's famous "Mumming Birds," Sister Mabel danced with him as Mabelle Fourmiere. Dolores used the stage name of Dolores Frot. She has been married three times, the last time to an American sea band conductor who is said to have introduced the saxophone in England.

When she was dancing at the Hippodrome in "Jig-Saw," the door keeper appeared at her dressing room to tell her that two men were outside, one asking for his wife, the other for his "missus." She had to tell the door keeper that she was married to both the gentlemen.

She has lived in expensive flats and walked the streets penniless. While a Canadian millionaire was acting as her "daddy," her first husband appeared, and the three went on a motor tour, with "daddy" posing as her father.

Dolores, a real Bohemian lady of age and down, is truly grieved over young Atkinson's death, and especially resents the assertion that a fellow Bohemian should have squandered his money on her, and ended his life when his savings were gone.

JAVA RICE CROP.

ENDANGERED BY DROUGHT.

On account of the long drought the rice crop in East Java is in imminent danger. Reports received from Sourabaya are very disquieting, and unless there is a lot of rain in the near future a complete failure of this year's crop is feared. Much depends on the rainfall during this month, which is hoped will be sufficient to prevent devastation. The paddy growers are very dependent, for this is the first time in eight years such a state of affairs has prevailed.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	RUPEES, Feb. 19th.
Paris	124.25
Brussels	24.95
Amsterdam	12.16
Berlin	30.43
Copenhagen	18.203
Vienna	34.54
Helsingfors	18.21
Lisbon	10.92
Bucharest	51.2
Buenos Aires	17.1/32
Shanghai	47.61
Yokohama	1/10 9/32
New York	4.85 7/8
Geneva	55.230
Milan	92.65
Stockholm	18.18
Oslo	15.185
Prague	16.81
Madrid	31.405
Athens	37.5
Rio	5.29/32
Bombay	1/8
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
Silver, spot & forward	25 7/8

OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND AND THE REPARATION PROBLEM.

The conference of experts, meeting eleven years after the end of the war to settle the still unpaid reparations from Germany, has invoked a storm of criticism, mostly from Germany, protesting against the allied occupation of German soil. Figures have been presented, however, which indicate that the occupation will probably continue until another eight years have elapsed, unless Germany does like France did after the Franco-Prussian War, and pays off the bill earlier than was expected.

French, British, American, Belgian and Italian troops were originally stationed on the left bank of the Rhine merely as a guarantee of reparations and as a security measure. The first zone, as stipulated by the Versailles Treaty was evacuated in 1925. It is also stipulated in the Treaty that the second zone will be evacuated this year.

The third zone, which comprises the Rhineland, need not be evacuated until 1935, according to the Treaty.

Some Facts and Figures.

The summer of 1928 saw 67,000 soldiers in the Armies of occupation in Germany. 1921 there were 138,500, composed of 12,500 Americans, 7,800 British, 25,400 Belgians and 93,000 French. It was during the occupation of the Ruhr that the greatest number of allied soldiers were in Germany. At that time there were 114,000 French, 38,900 Belgians, 11,800 British, and about 10,000 Americans.

The performance of consistent reparations deliveries by the Germans after the occupation of the Ruhr, brought another reduction in the number of troops. In 1928 there were 69,000 French, 7,400 Belgians, and 6,000 British—the Americans having gone home.

After the Locarno agreements the total was again diminished until the strength was 55,000 French, 6,500 Belgians and 8,750 British.

It is unlikely that the German campaign to obtain a further reduction of the troops will be successful. The German recall how the fact that Bismarck, wanting to be considered a magnanimous statesman, withdrew the German troops of occupation from France long before the time stipulated in the Treaty of Frankfurt.

The French recall, however, that the indemnity of 6 billion francs gold which at that time was considered stupendous, was paid off in record time by the French Republic in exactly two years and three months.

During the six years of international bickering that preceded the Dawes plan, the Germans paid off about ten billion gold marks, a small part of which was cash, and the rest confiscated properties and deliveries of raw materials to the Allies.

GIRL FIGHTS FOR A REVOLVER.

LOVER'S QUESTIONS ON HER "PAST."

A girl's startling experience on Barnes Common late at night was described at Mortlake Police Court when Cedric Clarence Noble, aged thirty, an hotel porter, pleaded guilty to assaulting Miss Jeanette Cushey, a pantry maid, of St. James' place. He was fined 23 and bound over.

Miss Cushey said that Noble had been courting her for six months. They went for an omnibus ride to Barnes one night, and walked on the common. Noble asked her to tell him her past, and she did, but he did not believe her. He gave her a violent blow with his fist, which made her nose and mouth bleed. He then took out a revolver and pointed it at her, saying, "I will do you in and myself as well if you do not tell me the truth."

There was a struggle, and she took the revolver away, but after another struggle she lost it, and Noble ran away.

Police Constable Dillow stated that he heard cries of "Daddy Daddy! do help me!" from Barnes Common. He rushed to the spot, and saw Miss Cushey standing by a bush. She was crying and bleeding from the nose and mouth. Noble said when arrested, "I am the man you want. I assaulted her, and I will kill her."

Noble, on oath, said that he offered Miss Cushey marriage if she was straight and told him her history. She admitted having associated with other men, and he questioned her further. She said something and he hit her. He was willing to marry her.

PRINCE CHRISTOPHER WEDS.

Paralaim, February 13th.—Prince Christopher, youngest brother of the late King Constantine of Greece, to-day married Princess Francoise de France.

PROHIBITION AT WORK. SMUGGLING ON THE GREAT LAKES.

USE FOR U.S. IS NEW CRUISERS!

The officials responsible at Washington for the enforcement of the Volstead Act are now fairly well pleased with the results of their elaborate precautions to stop rum-running on the Atlantic coast. But this highly lucrative enterprise, though checked on one of the vast borders of the United States, breaks out with added vigour on another where it is harder to circumvent. The official figures state that liquor smuggling from Canada into the State has increased by more than 75 per cent. in the last three years, and that in the last fiscal year more than a million gallons of whisky were cleared for export from the one country to the other.

Most of the smuggling is at present done by way of the Great Lakes, and the more cynical of American press comment suggests that if no other use can be found for the projected fifteen new cruisers there will be plenty for them to do in patrolling inland waters on revenue work. But on all hands it is realised that without co-operation between the Government and the States, no effective remedy can be found. Even if shipment in bulk across the lakes be tackled by the United States with the same energy that has been spent on the Atlantic seaboard, there remains the vast artificial border-line that runs from Duluth to the Pacific. The cost of policing actually its hundreds of miles of prairie is one which even the wealthiest nation might well hesitate to face. The American Government has approached the Canadian Government for a stiffening of the anti-smuggling pact of 1924, and the Treasury officials are understood to hope that one result of a fresh conference may be a Canadian embargo on liquor exports to the States.

The stiffer sort of Canadian opinion takes the line that it would be an astonishing precedent for a nation from which smuggling is condemned to undertake responsibility for stopping the practice, but the average Canadian will probably feel that, precedent or no, it is time his country took steps to rid itself of the charge of acting as a vast funnel through which illicit goods are poured across the boundary of a friend and neighbour.

Now in the Press

1929 Edition

DIRECTORY OF THE CHRONICLE

The 67th Annual Issue

Directory and Chronicle

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Pres. Jefferson, Tues., Mar. 19th
Pres. Lincoln, Tues., Apr. 9th

Pres. Jackson, Tues., Mar. 26th
Pres. McKinley, Tues., Apr. 2nd
Pres. Grant, Tues., Apr. 2nd
Pres. Cleveland, Tues., Apr. 16th

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Pres. Johnson, Sun., Mar. 24th, 8 a.m.

Pres. Monroe, Sun., Apr. 7th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson, Sun., Apr. 21st, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren, Sun., May 5th, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jackson, Feb. 26th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft, Mar. 2nd, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley, Mar. 12th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Jefferson, Mar. 16th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, Mar. 26th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Mar. 30th, 6 p.m.

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LUDENDORFF AS A PAGAN!

PRUSSIAN GENERAL'S WAR ON CHRISTIANITY.

"BACK TO WOTAN AND ASA."

Berlin, January 23rd.—Field-Marshal Ludendorff, the leader of Germany's armies during the war, has completed arrangements for a gigantic missionary campaign through Germany, in which he and Dr. Mathilda Ludendorff, his wife, will tour the length and breadth of the Fatherland, calling on the German people to renounce Christianity and return to the worship of its ancient pagan gods.

General Ludendorff and his wife will begin their campaign by addressing a meeting of the Tannenberg League at Plauen in Saxony on Saturday, January 26th. They will gradually work northward from Plauen by way of Aue, Rastatt, Liegnitz, and Goerlitz to Berlin, where they will preach at the Kriegerverein (ex-soldiers' club) on February 8th.

General Ludendorff, since his retirement from military life to his castle at Ludwigshoehe, near Munich, after the war, has, as was hitherto known only to a few of the initiated, recently become the apostle of a new religion, of which his wife is the high priestess.

The "high priestess" a few weeks ago published a book, entitled "Deutscher Gott Glaube" (German God Creed), in which she condemns Christianity as "a foreign cult unsuited to the German character."

Thousands of Years.

"Through many thousands of years," Frau Ludendorff declares, "our forefathers were a strong and forceful people with high moral standards, sound in body and soul. About 1,000 years ago a system of wholesale murder to exterminate our forefathers of Germanic faith was instituted. Thousands and thousands were killed because they preferred death to abjuring the faith of their fathers. About 1,000 years ago their resistance was finally broken, and our true national religion was henceforth represented as the work of the devil."

Now, 1,000 years after this terrible catastrophe, we find our people living in the deepest moral decadence, in the loss of all religious indifference, or rigid ritualism.

"At last, however, in this hour of our national need, the recognition of the sanctity of our race and the sanctity of our racial gods have once more awakened. Nothing can prevent us Germans from returning during the coming century to the worship of the gods of our fathers."

Frau Ludendorff's bible is the Edda, the great Scandinavian collection of Norse folktales written down in Runic characters during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In the Edda she has discovered the prophecy of Germany's present plight, but also the gospel of Germany's future salvation. The greatest enemies of the German people, according to the Edda, are the Jews, the Jesuits, and the Freemasons. General Ludendorff has vowed to devote his great military brain to waging a ruthless war on these "invidious foes."

The general and his wife have no intention for the present of inducing their flock to practise the ancient rituals of their savage forefathers. They hope, however, that when the ground for the great Germanic reformation has been sufficiently prepared it will fall to their apostolic successor to lead the German people out of the "heretical un-Germanic churches" back into the pagan customs of their forefathers.

"THE LAW'S DELAYS" EXPLAINED.

JUDGE AND POSTPONED CASES.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, in the King's Bench Division, London, criticised the way in which applications were made for the postponement of the trial of cases.

Mr. Barrington Ward, K.C., had applied for the adjournment of a case for a month, and for its transfer to the non-jury list.

The Lord Chief Justice said that he assented to the application with reluctance. He did not understand why the application had not been made earlier than on the day on which the case was to have been tried.

"Becoming Serious."

"This sort of thing is becoming serious," he added, "and I have had similar experiences within the last few days. Much is said and written about the law's delays, but it seems that as soon as a case is likely to come into the list for trial every possible pretext occurs for postponing it. I cannot help thinking that one cause is that those responsible for the preparation of cases do not begin to get them ready until the trial is really imminent."

3,000 ARRESTS IN CHICAGO.

UNDERWORLD SWEEP BY POLICE.

ADMISSION BY AXE.

New York.—Three thousand persons were arrested in Chicago during one week end last week, being on the Monday, in the widest sweep through the underworld that Chicago has ever known.

Police action was due to the fact the previous week there were 103 hold-ups and robberies and four murders, while a number of persons were seriously wounded, despite the fact that "Big Bill" Thompson had proclaimed that Chicago was now as safe as any American city.

Seven hundred and fifty plain clothes policemen conducted the raids, which were divided among a hundred squads. Their orders from Deputy Commissioner Stago (in charge of the detective bureau) were, "Don't let a studied shirt-front interfere with your duty. We want the big shots as well as the petty racketeers and gamblers."

Every Suspect.

This instruction meant that the police should arrest every suspect, whether in evening clothes or rough attire. Detectives searched Chicago's back-alleys, and also the theatre district, hotel foyers, and other conspicuous places, and wherever anybody known to have a police record was encountered, he was taken to the nearest police station.

Pickpockets and confidence tricksters, as well as murderers, were swept into the net.

The police confiscated a small armoury of weapons, carried by those arrested, including seventy-five small shotguns and revolvers. Many underworld resorts attempted to bolt their doors against the police, but all doors were smashed by squads carrying axes.

So-called "respectable" bootlegging places were not molested, because the deputy commissioner in his supplementary instructions stated, "Don't bother about seizing booze; leave working-men alone. It's every crook in Chicago we want."

Judges were kept busy throughout the night answering frenzied telephone calls for aid from those arrested, but the police were told to "disregard injunctions." Hundreds were freed later when the police found that respectable citizens had been caught by over-zealous detectives.

MAN SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS.

GIRL PUSHED UNDER A TRAIN.

William Edward Holder, aged twenty-seven, a farmer's son, of Llanfchain, was sentenced, at Montgomeryshire Assizes to fifteen years' penal servitude for attempting to murder Miss Kate Elizabeth Bussey, aged eighteen, the daughter of a gamekeeper, by pushing her in front of a moving train at Llanfchain Station on October 29th.

"It is only the intervention of Providence that prevented you from being tried by me in this court for wilful murder," said Mr. Justice Charles, addressing Holder. Holder, in the witness-box, said that the reason he turned down the light of one of the station oil lamps about 6 p.m. on October 29th was to prevent it from smoking. Miss Bussey, who walked to the station with him, later complained of "a bad headache and feeling rather faint." She leaned against some milk churns on the platform.

"As the train was approaching," said Holder, "I said, 'Come on, Kate, Pull yourself together.' I put my left arm round her shoulder, and we started to walk along the platform, our backs to the train. Kate was nearest the line, and I was on the kerbing of the platform."

"We had gone about two yards when Kate stopped and turned. The train came in, and Kate seemed to fall head-first forward. I gripped at her with my left hand, but it was too late. She had gone too far."

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SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY	FOR
TJILEBOET	DALNY, K'LUNG, & AMOT	25th Feb.	27th Feb. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'HAU, & AMOT	28th Feb.	2nd Mar. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIRINI	DALNY, K'LUNG, & AMOT	10th Mar.	13th Mar. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR, In Harbour	23rd Feb.	25th Feb.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	27th Feb.	2nd Mar.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	6th Mar.	9th Mar.	AMOT & N. CHINA

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJILEBOET	27th February, 4 p.m.	2nd March
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M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th April
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Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.

AMOI.

Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 21.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Tams, B.I., Feb. 24.
Tamsing, Douglas, Feb. 24.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 24.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Mar. 1.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Mar. 1.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Mar. 1.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Mar. 1.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Mar. 1.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Mar. 1.

ANTWERP.

Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Tanda, E. & A., Mar. 1.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Mar. 4.
Taiping, B. & S., Mar. 18.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
St. Albans, E. & A., Mar. 30.

BALIC PORTS.

Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 7.
Derfingher, Melchers, Mar. 9.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.

BALTIMORE.

Elmbank, Bank, Mar. 1.
City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 20.

BANGKOK.

Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Feb. 24.

BELAWAN DELI.

Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Feb. 23.

BOSTON.

Japanese Prince, Furness, Feb. 21.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Elmbank, Bank, Mar. 1.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 5.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Mar. 19.
City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 20.

BOMBAY.

Seijo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 5.
Mirapore, P. & O., Mar. 23.

BRISBANE.

Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Derfingher, Melchers, Mar. 9.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.

BRUSSELS.

Timavo, Dodwell's, Feb. 23.
Remo, Dodwell's, Mar. 5.
Fiave, Dodwell's, Mar. 23.

CALCUTTA.

Takada, B.I., Feb. 27.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Umvolsi, Dodwell's, Mar. 5.
Namsang, Jardine's, Mar. 6.
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Talamas, B.I., Mar. 12.
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 18.
Tams, B.I., Mar. 18.

CEBU.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

CHERFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Feb. 21st.
Huichow, B. & S., Mar. 6.

COLOMBO.

Havelland, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 23.
Seijo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Timavo, Dodwell's, Feb. 23.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 5.
Remo, Dodwell's, Mar. 5.
Cardiganhire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Derfingher, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Havestien, Jelsen, Mar. 13.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Piave, Dodwell's, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
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Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 24th.

COPENHAGEN.

Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 16.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.

DALNY.

Ermland, Jelsen, Feb. 23rd.
Yingchow, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Goettingen, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Chile, Manners, Mar. 5.

DUTCH PORTS.

Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Achilles, Blue Funnel, Mar. 6th.
Cardiganhire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Derfingher, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Havestien, Jelsen, Mar. 13.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Piave, Dodwell's, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 24th.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 22.

GENOA.

Bellerophon, B.F., Feb. 23.
Havelland, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Derfingher, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
Havestien, Jelsen, Mar. 13.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Keemun, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.

GLASGOW.

Keemun, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.

GOTHENBURG.

Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 16.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kwangtung, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Teau, B. & S., Mar. 1.

HAMBURG.

Havelland, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 23rd.
Achilles, Blue Funnel, Mar. 6th.
Cardiganhire, Jardine's, Mar. 6th.
Derfingher, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
City of Peking, Bank, Mar. 9th.
Havestien, Jelsen, Mar. 13.
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 16.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.

HARBOUR.

Keemun, B.F., Mar. 20th.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 26th.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Mar. 4.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 6th.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 19th.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.

HULL.

Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.

ILOILO.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

JAPAN PORTS.

Ision, Blue Funnel, Feb. 21st.
Augustine, Manners, Feb. 22.
Euryades, Blue Funnel, Feb. 22.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Tanda, B.I., Feb. 24.
Troilus, Blue Funnel, Feb. 24th.
Mirapore, P. & O., Feb. 24.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 25.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Feb. 25th.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 23.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Feb. 26th.
Ermland, Jelsen, Feb. 27.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 27.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Feb. 28th.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Feb. 28th.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 1st.
Menelaus, B.F., Mar. 3rd.
Rosette, Bank, Mar. 3rd.
Goettingen, Melchers, Mar. 4.
Nagato, P. & O., Mar. 4th.
Glennapp, Jardine's, Mar. 4th.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 4.
Chile, Manners, Mar. 5.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 5th.
St. Albans, E. & A., Mar. 5th.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 6th.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Mar. 6th.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 8th.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9th.
Gambada, B.I., Mar. 9.
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 12th.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 14.
Meriones, B.F., Mar. 14th.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 15.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 15.
Nalders, P. & O., Mar. 15th.
Santhia, B.I., Mar. 15th.
Fookiang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.
Glenahie, Jardine's, Mar. 16th.
Burgoland, Jelsen, Mar. 16th.
Duchessa D'Aosta, Dwell, Mar. 19.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Mar. 19.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.
Karmala, P. & O., Mar. 22nd.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 23th.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 23th.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Mar. 23.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 23th.
Mantua, P. & O., Mar. 23th.

Kobe.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

Kobe.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

Kobe.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
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Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
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Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

Kobe.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

Kobe.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

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Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

Kobe.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3rd.

MANILA.

Washington, States S.S., Feb. 21.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 22nd.
Havelland, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Feb. 24th.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Feb. 24.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Feb. 24.
Tanda, E. & A., Mar. 1st.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Mar. 2.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 2.
Michigan, States S.S., Mar. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 3th.
Derfingher, Melchers, Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Mar. 10.
Havestien, Jelsen, Mar. 13.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Keemun, Blue Funnel, Mar. 20th.
Golden M'aina, States, Mar. 18.
City of Guildford, Bank, Mar. 22.
Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.

MARSEILLES.

Havelland, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 24th.
Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 24.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 24th.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Achilles, B.F., Mar. 5th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8th.
Havestien, Jelsen, Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Piave, Dodwell's, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 24.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.

MARSEILLES.

Havelland, Jelsen, Feb. 23.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23rd.
Ruth Alexander, Dollar, Feb. 24.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 24th.
Compiegne, M.M., Feb. 24.
Lahn, Melchers, Feb. 24th.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 2nd.
Achilles, B.F., Mar. 5th.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8th.
Havestien, Jelsen, Mar. 9th.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Mar. 10th.
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 12.
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.
Piave, Dodwell's, Mar. 20th.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 24.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.

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Ermland, Jelsen, Mar. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 24.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.

MARSEILLES.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI & SWATOW	"CHENGTHU"	On 21st Feb.	8 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KUNGGHOU"	On 21st Feb.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 23rd Feb.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NINGHAI"	On 23rd Feb.	8 p.m.
WINDAWEL, CHENGTHU & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 24th Feb.	4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUITANG"	On 24th Feb.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALRY	"YINGOROW"	On 24th Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGHOU"	On 24th Feb.	Noon
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 24th Feb.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TAMING"	On 26th Feb.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 27th Feb.	8 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 28th Feb.	8 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 1st Mar.	10 a.m.
WINDAWEL, CHENGTHU & TIENTSIN	"HUIGHOW"	On 6th Mar.	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTIE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australia, New Zealand and Transvaal Ports
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

VESSEL	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Arrive
TAIPING	8th March	15th March
CHANGTIE	9th April	18th April
TAIPING	7th May	14th May

For Freight and Passage Apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND BALTIMORE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ALLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK"	20th March
S.S. "LAOMEDON"	10th April

For Freight and Passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, on the BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG, HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

BOSTON

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 21st February
M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 19th March

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3155. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Fururnine King's Building.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

To	Vessel	On	At
To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Port-Said	COMPAGNE	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
	G. METZINGER	12th Mar.	26th Mar.
	ANDRE LEBON	26th Mar.	9th Apr.
	POBTHOS	9th Apr.	23rd Apr.
	CHENONCEAUX	23rd Apr.	7th May
	ATHOS II	7th May	21st May
	DARTAGNAN	21st May	4th June
	SPHINX	4th June	

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syria, Persia, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.
COMMERCIAL LINE
For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Algiers, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).
For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 8, Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	19th FEBRUARY, 1929										20th FEBRUARY, 1929									
	Barom.	Temp.	Wind	Humid.	Cloud	Wind	Temp.	Barom.	Temp.	Wind	Barom.	Temp.	Wind	Humid.	Cloud	Wind	Temp.	Barom.	Temp.	Wind
Wladivostok	13	30.17	766.2	21	...	NE	2	c	6	30.17	768.2	12	...	NNE	3	b	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	29.72	755.0	...	...	NNE	4	...	5	29.94	760.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	NNW	2	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	NW	4	...	...	30.06	763.5	...	...	WSW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	...	30.16	766.0	...	...	SW	1	...	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.24	768.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.20	767.0	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	30.22	767.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.16	766.0	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.18	765.5	...	...	NNE	1	...	...	30.11	765.0	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	30.04	763.0	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	ENE	2	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	30.10	764.5	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chafoo	15	30.13	765.3	52	73	SW	1	b	6	30.11	764.8	34	90	ESE	3	b	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.15	765.9	24	13	ESE	2	o	...	30.06	763.5	46	94	ESE	3	b	...	...	...	...
Gutai	...	30.21	765.3	47	70	SE	4	o	...	30.12	765.0	44	100	SE	4	o	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	30.07	763.8	88	76	N	1	o	...	30.06	763.5	68	85	ESE	4	o	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	30.03	762.7	69	61	ENE	4	b	6	30.02	762.5	68	80	ESE	4	o	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihou	11	30.10	764.4	77	61	E	2	b	5	30.01	762.3	61	98	NW	2	o	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	30.07	763.8	73	...	...	...	...	...	30.01	762.3	61	...	NNE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	30.06	763.5	79	...	...	...	...	...	29.99	761.7	69	...	NNE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Kashu	...	30.04	762.9	75	...	...	...	...	...	29.95	760.8	68	...	NNE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.08	764.1	66	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	762.0	61	...	NNE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.99	761.7	65	62	E	5	o	6	29.97	761.2	63	79	ENE	3	o	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	29.99	761.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.97	761.2	...	...	ENE	3	o	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	30.04	762.9	68	67	SE	2	o	...	29.94	760.5	63	90	ENE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Hobow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.95	760.8	73	84	ENE	4	o	...	29.93	760.2	71	84	ENE	3	o	...	...	...	...
Paulien	...	29.89	759.3	70	91	SE	4	o	7	29.89	759.3	64	98	ESE	3	o	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.88	759.0	75	...	...	...	...	...	29.88	759.0	70	...	ESE	3	o	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.81	757.2	79	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	73	...	ENE	3	o	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.91	759.6	73	85	ENE	4	o	6	29.91	759.6	73	92	E	2	o	...	...	...	...
Apur	...	29.86	758.4	81	80	NE	4	o	...	29.87	758.7	78	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiguerguao	...	29.84	757.8	90	63	NE	1	o	...	29.83	759.0	73	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.80	756.9	84	68	NW	4	b	...	29.82	757.5	77	79	SSE	1	b	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.81	757.3	90	48	SE	4	b	...	29.85	758.1	73	85	N	1	b	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.81	757.2	66	71	NE	4	b	...	29.83	758.4	77	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caluyog	...	29.79	756.6	86	71	SW	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.81	757.2	86	71	S	4	b	...	29.86	758.4	75	92	NW	2	o	...	...	...	...
Boho	...	29.76	756.0	86	56	NE	4	o	...	29.84	757.8	73	91	NE	4	b	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.89	759.2	72	...	NE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Salpao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gnam	12.22	29.83	757.5	...	...	NE	4	o	4.22	29.83	757.7	77	...	NE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.86	758.4	...	...	NE	4	o	5	29.82	757.4	78	...	NE	2	o	...	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.4	80	...	E	3	o	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.4	76	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.82	757.4	86	89	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.4	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

February 20d. 11h. 05m.—The anticyclone is now central over Korea.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.96 inches, against an average of 2.59 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 21st.

Forecast.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocke
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

Forecast.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Feb. 20th.

Day at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 10 a.m.

Barometer ... 29.99 29.97 29.94

Temperature ... 65 63 70

Humidity ... 62 79 64

Wind ... E E F

Direction ... 5 3 4

Force ... 0.0 0.0 0.0

Weather ... 0.0 0.0 0.0

Bar ... 0.0 0.0 0.0

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver,
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1929.

STEAMERS	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 6	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 23
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 20	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 9	May 19
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 19	June 22	June 25	June 27	July 7
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 18	July 27
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 24	July 27	July 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 24
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 7
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 21

E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec
every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Feb. 22	Feb. 24	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 1
Mar. 8	Mar. 10	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 15

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SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Feb.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 9th Mar.

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TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Mar.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 26th Feb.

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 5th Mar.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BUKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 9th Mar.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KIWACHI MARU ... Monday, 4th Mar.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

FAKO MARU ... Tuesday, 5th Mar.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LYONS MARU ... Sunday, 17th Mar.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PERANG MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Mar.

MURBAN MARU ... Friday, 8th Mar.

HANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA.

BANGKOK MARU (Kobe direct) ... Sunday, 24th Feb.

NAGAO MARU ... Monday, 25th Feb.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	5
French	2	1
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	5	2
Norwegian	0	3
American	0	1
Total	13	15

Atlantic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Haining (British) from Foochow and Swatow	191
Hydrangea (British) from Swatow	147
Limchow (French) from Haiphong and Hanoi	252
Hozan Maru (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow	6
Cheung On (Chinese) from Shanmei	136
Tak Hing (Chinese) from Canton	102
Total	634

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Sunland (British) arrived from Calcutta with 5,600 tons of coal. Limchow (French) arrived from Haiphong and Hanoi with 1,200 tons of coal and general cargo and 235 pigs for this port and 1,600 tons of coal for Canton.

Hozan Maru (Japanese) arrived from Keelung and Swatow with 550 tons of coal and 115 tons of merchandise for Hong Kong.

Hinga Maru (Japanese) arrived from Yokohama and Moji with 401 tons of cotton sheeting, beer, soy and general goods for Hong Kong; and 1,500 tons of general merchandise for through ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per a.s. Hsi Ning, from Swatow, on February 20th—Rev. Featherstone, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Harker, Mr. Burrell, Mrs. J. Robinson, and Miss Graveson.

Departures.

The following passengers left yesterday by the Shimo Maru for San Francisco and ports—Mr. H. Bell, Mr. J. Wetherby, Mr. J. Tong, Mr. H. G. Reed, Mr. C. J. Lowe, Mr. York F. Wong, Mr. A. B. Gailmore, Mr. E. Lau, Mr. Y. Yano, Mr. W. B. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kobayashi, Mr. Y. Mizawa, Mr. Chan Chun Nam, Mrs. M. Prouty, Miss M. A. P. Macavilla, Mr. and Mrs. O. Tosa, Mr. J. Curtis, Major General Reginald, Lady Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Warner, Mr. F. G. Hawdon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bocar, Mr. P. de la Lanza, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Sheldon, Miss A. Fluker, Mr. Law Koon Chuen, Mr. Quan Tung Kit, Master Low Wei, Mr. Chung Kit Chuen, Mr. Leung Chik Fong, Mr. Siu Mar Kit, Mr. Kwok Siu Choi, Miss M. F. Yee, Mr. Yee Yee Foe, Mr. Fok Yin King.

ARRIVALS.

February 19th.

Huang Hoi, French str., 693 tons, Capt. Luigi, from Kwang Chow Wan, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. 645—Ho Hing Cheung.

Limchow, French str., 1,410 tons, Capt. P. B. Monganti, from Hanoi with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41—Sing Kee & Co.

February 20th.

Chenan, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Canton, in ballast, lying at buoy No. B—B & S.

Delagoa Maru, Japanese str., 4,973 tons, Capt. S. Hamaguchi, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—N.Y.K.

Granlund, Norwegian str., 3,447 tons, Capt. C. Christensen, from Tarakan, which port she left on February 13th with a cargo of fuel oil, lying at North Point—A.P.C.

Hsi Ning, British str., 823 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas Lapsell & Co.

Hang Sang, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. Smeddon, from Swatow, with 350 tons of general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung, which port she left on February 17th with 635 tons of general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chin On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Japanese Prince, British str., 3,856 tons, Capt. R. T. W. Massam, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 17th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—Princo Line.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,406 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44—N.Y.K.

Suying, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. E. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11—B & S.

Sunland, British str., 3,067 tons, Capt. B. E. Broughton, from Calcutta, which port she left on February 2nd, with 6,850 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. B31—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Tai Lee, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Z. Masaki, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C35—Shun Tai Hong.

Van Heutz, Dutch str., 2,748 tons, Capt. Groothoff, from Singapore, which port she left on February 14th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24—J.C.M.L.

CLEARANCES.

February 20th.

Bestick, for Saigon.
Bremenhaven, for Raboul.
Chenan, for Swatow.
Delagoa Maru, for Singapore.
Deli Maru, for Swatow.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Hsin Foe Sing, for Saigon.
Huang Hoi, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Ixion, for Milke.
Japanese Prince, for Manila.
Kinkang, for Saigon.
Limchow, for Canton.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Van Heutz, for Amoy.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

A NEW N.Y.K. ARRIVAL.

The a.s. Kaga Maru, owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha arrived here yesterday, and after a few hours stay left for Manila and Australia. This was the vessel's first visit to the Colony, and she has replaced the a.s. Mishima Maru on the Australian run. The latter vessel has been transferred to the Seattle service.

The a.s. Kaga Maru was built in 1901 at the Mitsubishi Shipyard, Nagasaki. Her gross tonnage is 5,980 tons, and net, 3,615 tons. Her engines, which were installed by the builders, develop 890 N.H.P. The vessel's dimensions are Length, 443 feet, Beam 42 feet and Depth 36.4 feet. The vessel is slightly smaller than the Mishima Maru. She vessel arrived from Yokohama and Moji with a heavy cargo. Captain Ogawa being in command.

S.S. Sui An Sails To-day.

After three days' lay up for boiler cleaning, the a.s. Sui An, of the Steamboat Company, will resume service to Macao to-day.

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 9, Roper Lane, E.C.4, is constantly receiving enquiries from Hong Kong and other ports in the East for the latest news from London and other parts of the world.

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CITY OF DUNKIRK ... 20th March

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TINHOW ... 15th April

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"MACDONALD"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Manila and London
"KHIVA"	9,135	18th Mar.	Manila, London and Hull
"KRYER"	9,114	25th Mar.	Manila, London and Hull
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	Manila, London and Hull
"MIMAPORE"	6,718	1st Apr.	Strait, Colombo and Bombay
"NALDERA"	16,038	15th Apr.	Manila, London and Hull
"KARNALA"	9,128	20th Apr.	Manila, London and Hull
"MANTUA"	10,940	27th Apr.	Bombay, Manilla and London
"NAGFORE"	5,823	4th May	Manila, London and Hull
"KALYAN"	9,144	11th May	Manila, London and Hull
"MORRA"	10,963	25th May	Bombay, Manilla and London
"LASHORE"	5,222	1st June	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	8th June	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	15th June	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	22nd June	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	29th June	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	6th July	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	13th July	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	20th July	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	27th July	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	3rd Aug.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	10th Aug.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	17th Aug.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	24th Aug.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	31st Aug.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	7th Sept.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	14th Sept.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	21st Sept.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	28th Sept.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	5th Oct.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	12th Oct.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	19th Oct.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	26th Oct.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	2nd Nov.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	9th Nov.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	16th Nov.	Manila, London and Hull
"KASHMIR"	5,222	23rd Nov.	Manila, London and Hull

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong	Destination
"TAKADA"	8,949	27th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALANDA"	8,949	12th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,038	18th Mar.	do.
"SANTHA"	7,751	11th Apr.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,038	25th Apr.	do.
"TAKIWA"	7,938	28th Apr.	do.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong	Destination
"TANDA"	6,958	1st Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Mar.	do.
"KARAPURA"	6,000	3rd May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	31st May	do.

* Call Port Holland.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	24th Feb., 6 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"MIRAPORE"	6,718	25th Feb., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,980	1st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NAGFORE"	5,823	4th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KRYER"	9,114	15th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"GABBARA"	6,307	22nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NALDERA"	16,038	29th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SANTHA"	7,751	5th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KARNALA"	9,128	12th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KRYER"	9,114	19th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TILAWA"	10,038	26th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,940	3rd May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

